PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,456.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
11th July	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN ...	9021
18th "	PENINSULAR....	8294	.....	.....
25th "	CALEDONIA.....	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA....	9020
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA ...	6896
29th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA ..	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR ..	8294	MONGOLIA ...	9605
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
.....	4,148	Magnan	9th July. 1908.
.....	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
.....	4,147	Aillaud.....	3rd Sept. "
.....	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
LACHOTAT	6,378	Barillon.....	29th " "
N	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "
.....	5,338	Schmitz.....	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST. TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DIMERA	5,686	Boyer	17th July 1908.
TELLE for CHOTAT	6,378	Barillon.....	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan ...	11th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captains.	Tons.	Date
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	14th July 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	8,069	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8,091	16th Aug "
OLYMPIA	P. Osborne, R.N.R.	6,124	6th Sept. "
CILICIA	Alex Hair	7,718	24th " "
SOMNDIA	Wm. Kelso	7,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 225
Suez to Port Said . . . . . Rs. 413
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 606
Bombay to London (from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 3 years
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N. Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Bombay, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,195 Tons.	9th July	9a.m.
DWARKA	1,695 Frt.	10th July	on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,512 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th July (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 18th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND....	6,046	.....	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,886 ..	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596 ..	F. Bedenich	1st October 1908
KOERBER.....	5,301 ..	A. Feresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA.....	4282 ..	M. Dobcevich ..	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095 ..	S. Cilumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5097	H. Belgatz	25th July 1908.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands ...	...	9th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon ...	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker ...	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler ...	5th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato ...	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki .	31st Aug	12th Sept.
NAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa ..	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands ...	26th Sept	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† REICHSTAG ..	2100	Jacobson ...	10th July.
PRAESIDENT ..	3400	Muhlleaner ..	20th July.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

† Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. H. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
EATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Tampin (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due,

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO..

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlai Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... ,, 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aabuge-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryo-ku (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

FIRE PREVENTION FIRE CHECKING FIRE EXTINCTION

Do not fail to take advantage of an appliance that is quite convenient and entirely effective at a very small cost for the avoidance of damage by FIRE and the loss and inconvenience which FIRE entails to all. Do not continue in the old fashioned way, heedless of the loss you may incur. Do not be neglectful of the remedy within your reach.

THE
MINIMAX
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will instantly extinguish!

BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL

or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT.

MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE

Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.

7951

MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARRIAGES FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Write at once for our MINIMAX REPRESENTATIVE.

Sole Agents:

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE RECORD FOR RELIABILITY

HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
TARDEO, BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!!

COLD AND REFRESHING DRINKS.

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER,

ENGLISH SIDE DISHES.

A SPECIALITY.

PEARSE & CO.'S STEAM BAKERY

Specialities:

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES,

CHEESE CAKES,

DINNER ROLLS,

PAPRI AND SHREWSBURY BISCUITS,

BAKED TWICE A DAY BREAD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENT—
A. DE SOUZA
BOMBAY
AND
CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840

LIPTONS JAMS.

FRESH STOCKS FROM OUR FACTORY
Unequalled for quality and value. LOW PRICES.

ASSORTED CASES OF 6 DOZEN 1 LB. AIRTIGHT KEYED TINS.

Assortment "A" Contains

9 Red Currant	9 Greengage	9 Morella Cherry & Apricot.
9 Raspberry	9 Apricot	9 Blackberry
9 Gooseberry	9 Strawberry	

FOR 21 RUPEES 4 ANNAS PER CASE.

Assortment "B" Contains

12 Black Currant & Apple	12 Gooseberry
12 Plum	12 Blackberry & Apple
12 Mixed Fruit	12 Orange Marmalade.

FOR 17 RUPEES 14 ANNAS PER CASE.

Delivered free on Rails Free Wharf, Bombay. No charge for packing Sent V.P. at these prices or cash with order.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY, 14, Hummum St.

KARACHI:
NICOLL ROAD.

TWO FACTS AND THEIR RELATION

THE number of Remington Typewriters IN SERVICE throughout the world to-day is many times greater than that of any other Writing Machine.

II

The number of Remington Typewriters OUT OF SERVICE is proportionately many times smaller than that of any other writing Machine.

For example, in one district of New York City, 1,360 Remington Typewriters are kept in adjustment to the perfect satisfaction of their owners by a single repairman. Despite hard and continuous usage, not one in a hundred of these Remingtons requires any attention whatever. A similar average of Remington efficiency prevails everywhere.

Other machines crowd the hospitals, but Remingtons steadily keep their places on the firing line.

* * * * *

MINIMUM OF REPAIRS—
MAXIMUM OF SALES
They go together with the Remington

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
BOMBAY AND EVERYWHERE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of the body, mental strength, and manly vigour to the young debilitated and worn out constitution, whose wretched state, from solitary habits, or dictionary of the Vital Forces, overlong to diagnosticate, unfits them for work, business, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Specially adapted for the debilitated sedentary, the aged and infirm, the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and sickly children. All persons suffering from loss of appetite, nervous headache, dizziness, and confusion, accompanied with unfitness for study, business, or society, who indulge in the pernicious habit of taking Quack Medicines, should at once try this wonderful remedy. Read the testimonials of their unquestionable trial of this wonderful remedy, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures on patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their miserable existence, to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, dyspepsia, indigestion, and poorness of the blood, swollen legs and hernia, gleet, gravel, diabetes, dizziness, confusion, dimness of sight, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-abuse, or the destructive habits that debilitate and shatter the system, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] nervous persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] and [illegible] ency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; sometimes across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Dropsy, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.; per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a Cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WARNER for ROOS, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and without which imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Advice," by Dr. De Roos, on the most diseases of these debilitating organisms of society, and gratuitous testimonials. Price 1s. 6d., post free, to any address, by [illegible] Publishers, 33 Bell Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or wholesale of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for filling a quarry hole at Chinchpokli property of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co. Materials will be supplied within a radius of 70 square yards of the quarry hole. Approximate quantity of filling will be 454,689 cubic feet. Greatest depth of filling about 18 feet. Plan can be seen at the office of the Undersigned. Tenders to be sent at the Office of the Undersigned, on or before 5 p. m., on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1908. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M. S. A.,
Architect.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1908, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), when the subjoined Special Resolutions will be proposed.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS.

1. That Article XL of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. That the following Article be inserted after Article LXXXVIII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation, namely :—

"LXXXVIII (A) If any Director shall notify to the Board of Directors his intention to leave Bombay temporarily the Directors may forthwith, or if any Director shall be absent from Bombay for more than three months the Directors may on the expiration of such three months appoint any person who is duly qualified to be a Director to act as a Director in the place of the Director who shall have given such notice as aforesaid or who shall have been so absent from Bombay for three months as aforesaid as the case may be and the person so appointed shall whilst he acts as a Director be entitled to Notice of the Meetings of the Directors and to attend and vote thereat accordingly, but he shall ipso facto vacate office if and when the Director in whose place he shall have been appointed shall have returned to Bombay or shall vacate office as a Director."

3. That the following words be added to the end and do form part of Art. XC of the Articles of Association of the Corporation, namely :—

"And the said Regulation numbered LXXXI. shall not be held to apply to any other Director being at the time a resident partner or representative of Messrs. Wallace & Co. at Bombay."

Such of the said Resolutions as shall be passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General meeting to be subsequently convened.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1908.

By Order,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1908.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS, to be held on Saturdays and Holidays from August to October, 1908, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th, September, 1908.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of Coupons, are as follows :—

	Rs.
A. For the whole Season of EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETINGS and POONA RACES (7th to 28th September 1908)	60
Ladies, each	15
B. POONA RACES ONLY, 5th to 26th September, 1908	25
Ladies, each	5

N.B.—MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Single Ticket	5	0
Lady or Child	2	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	1	8
Soldiers in Uniform	1	0
Lady or Child	0	8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N. B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club,
RACE STAND,
POONA, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND,
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DAFTOOR & Co., Opts. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from fever—if so send to Phillips and Co. for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle, the only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE, TO-DAY, at 2-30 P. M. of Mr. W. Smith's Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, Camera, Telescope, Bicycle, etc., in St. George's Hospital Compound.

BIKING MADE EASY.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 536, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 6. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Clearing and Homeward Cargo. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 15. Single ... by Author & "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Locomotive Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 537, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 4, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Outstripping expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Gunners and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steamer Fleet and their Companies, Fleets of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Half Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 2 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 4, Green Street, Fort.

KULU APPLES and PEARS of the GARH ESTATE. Proprietor Col. REMRICK. 6lbs. baskets of assorted, Rs. 2-8 per V.-P.P; half maund loads in cases delivered on rail, Simla, Rs. 14-8. APPLE TEA or EDEN CIDRE at Rs. 1-8 per lb., postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 95 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PIANOS, MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc., open to offers, previous to Auction, July 15th 1908.—C. PENNINGTON, Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mose Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Rooms, Reading and Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-4-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large orders. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-6 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Readers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 17A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 4, Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Reprint to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 12. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Weekly News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum in advance, including postage.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 161, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	27 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
25	34 2	58 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 8	38 7	25
30	37 4	64 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	66 12	52 5	44 0	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, all sexual excesses, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excesses, resulting in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses marvellous power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION can be procured at 2/9 & 4/6 per packet, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

Messrs. R. J. SKINNER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with connections in all the principal Indian Stations, they are able to RELIABLE AGENTS for Shippers, Manufacturers, Merchants, and Exporters.

WELLINGTON STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "SKINNER," LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE :—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Re. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. as per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

WAS DELIRIOUS WITH ECZEMA

On Chest, Back, and Head—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating—Nerves in Exhausted Condition—Sleep Badly Broken.

CURE BY CUTICURA SEEMED LIKE MAGIC

"Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for what Cuticura Remedies have done for my daughter, Adelaide. She is fifteen years of age, and had never had anything the matter with her skin until four months ago, when an eruption broke out on her chest. The first symptom was a redness, and then followed thickening and blisters, which would break and run matter. I took her to a doctor, and he pronounced it to be eczema of a very bad form. He treated her, but instead of being checked, the disease spread. It showed itself on her back, and then quickly spread upwards until the whole of her head was affected, and all her hair had to be cut off. The pain she suffered was excruciating, and what with that and the heat and tingling her life was almost unbearable. She became run down in health, and at times was very feverish, languid, and drowsy, and occasionally she was delirious. Her nerves were in such a low state that she could not bear to be left alone. In spite of the cold weather she would insist on having her bedroom window open, and would lean out on the window-sill. She did not have a proper hour's sleep for many nights. The second doctor we tried afforded her just as little relief as the first, and I really do not know what we should have done if we had not read how Cuticura cured a similar case. I purchased Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, and before the Ointment was three-quarters finished every trace of the disease was gone. It really seemed like magic. Her hair is coming on nicely, and I still apply the Cuticura Ointment as I find it increases the growth wonderfully. Mrs. T. W. Hyde, 1, Ongar Place, Brentwood, Essex, Mar. 8, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, Bruce, 4 Co., Sydney; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPET, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Home Food, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per bottle, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts. Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Unrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

"APENTA" B.G.
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Buda-pest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED and GOUTY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chaukis No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form :—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form :—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS :—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Managon.
Telephone No. 536.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistara as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Bidderpore, Calcutta.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.C.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)
ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)
W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, rains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette,
OF JUNE 20th.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

LOST.

A FIXED DEPOSIT TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 46 for Rs. 5,000 of the Khatau Makanji Spinning Co., issued on the 21st November, 1903, has been LOST. Any one who would have got the same may kindly send to our Broker NEMIDAS HEMCHAND, 210 Bazar Gate St., Fort.

JADAVJI LADHA and LADHA ANANDJI.

WANTED

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lendenhall, 2,596 tons, Captain P. H. Silverlock, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi with a cargo of wheat.

THE steamer Villo-de-Tamatave. 2,353 tons, Captain C. Leperson arrived in harbour, on the 5th instant from Mauritius in ballast, and a number of passengers.

THE Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer D. Balduino, 2,634 tons, Captain D. Maganzini, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Genoa, &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Naseri 911 tons, Captain G. Le. Mierc arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 4th July 1908 should be regarded as a non Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Ghristian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lieut.E. W.Hnddleston R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 6.

Alavi..... 2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Asgard .....2712...Reumam... .....T Morrison & Co
Bahadur.. ...2986 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
DeoBalduino...2634 Inganzini ....F B S N Co
Fincose.....2005 Watson..... .....Bo & P S N Co
Garacube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Helice .....860 Brunngaard ...Bangkok...P F C & Co
Hydra ..... 831 Kirseborn .....F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant .. 4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lackawanna...2468 Gray ...Standard Oil Co
Lindenhall...2516 Siverlock.....
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowrosl Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nizam.....2041 Toms Calcutta.....T Morrison & Co
Naseri..... 911 LeMierre.....B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirra.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Strathblane...2829 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Ville-de-la Tamatave...2553 Leperson .....
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
10 & 11 Delhi 4783 Andrews...Shongbal 21-7P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 6,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	14-7	F M & Co
B Arenfels	2759	Strufing	Hamburg	13-7	W & A G & Co
C&B Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	20-7	Newport	K N & Co
D & E Scalda	...3438	Brown...	Calcutta	...N F M M & Co	
F Moyori Maru	2737	Hando	Kobe	...9-7	N Y Kaisha
H Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah	7-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Ras Bera	2497	Morris	M'borough	15-7	W & A G & Co
M Peninsular	...1929	Palmer...	London...	18-7	P & O Co
N Garryvall	...2455	McClure	S 11-7	N F W & A G & Co	
P Ivydene	...2277	Yule	.....London	8-7	Bombay Co
O Rydal Hall	...2139	Jones	Antwerp	11-7	K Nixon & Co
Q Reichstag	...1319	Jacobson	...Z'bar...	10-7	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	...4081	Abrey	L'pool...	15-7 W & A G & Co
4 Kasara ...	505	Cuthbuh	....Busreh	9-7 M M & Co
5 Morea ...	2476	Boxhall	...K'chi	8-7 F M & Co
9 Delta	4780	Snow...	Shanghai...	8-7 P & O Co
10 Banca	3794	LeMare	Kobe ..	10-7 P & O Co
12 Caledonia	...3529	Tocque...	Aden.....	11-7 P & O Co
14 Dwarka...	759	Moxon ..	K'chi.....	10-7 M M & Co
15 Haidari	...1563	DeLorine	Jedda	7-7 B & P S N Co
16 Linga ...	951	McDiarmid...	K'chi	...10-7 M M & Co

Offside K.

Bezwada.....3270 Carey...Calcutta .....N F M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati .....513 Fakeera.....K'chi 7-7 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....553 Mahomed ...B'nager 7-7 Be S N Co Ld
Ponani.....552 Shamsudin ...M'goa 8-7 Be S N Co Ld
Satrunji...547 Hoosein...Repairing...N F Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati...524 Mahomed .....K'chi 7-7 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Lendenhall s	Silverlock ...	Karachi, July 4
	Ville-de-Tamatave s	Leperson ...	Mauritius, June 24
	D Balduino s	Maganzini ...	Genoa, June 18
	Naseri s	LeMierc	Busreh, June 24

DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Shirala s	Scott	Rangoon, &c
Lawada s	Lane	Calcutta, &c
Bulimba s	Chappell	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Naseri, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Ville-de-Tamatave, for Havre, &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Lendenhall, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, left Mahe Seychelles for Bombay on the 4th instant.

The N Y K steamer Takasaki Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on the 3rd instant and Wakamiya Maru, arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th instant and she is excepted here on the 8th instant at about 4 p.m.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 21st instant.

The same Co's steamer Trieste, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the morning of the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 6

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—57 bales wool, Noor Mahomed Gosman; 172 bales wool, M Ramjeedas; 257 bales wool, C Nanjee; 52 bales wool, M Ramgopal; 30 bales wool, C Joosub; 11 bales wool, S Keshrimul; 15 bales cotton-waste, W L Patinge and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—134 casks skins, A Allahibux.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—40 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Morocco s—1 bale carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—7 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—550 cwts myrabollums, A Khimjee.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

Ras Bera s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Rydal Hall s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,220 cwts cottonseed, and 10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—500 bales cotton, Dievadkar and Co; 18,000 cwts linseed, 800 cwts mustard seed and 1 pot andropogon, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts mowraseed and 500 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts castorseed, 760 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—300 bales cotton, Dievadkar and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydal Hall s—624 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Morocco s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ivydene s—2,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1 parcel cow bezor, B Esmail; 4 cwts shark fins, H A Mahomed and Sons; 30 cwts kismiss, H H E Ellias; 42 cwts raisins D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 14 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 lbs. ivory, H A Oomer.

Moyori Maru s—80 cwts raisins D Joverehand; 42 cwts gum, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—57 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 20 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—338 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 165 bales cotton, Flaming Shaw and Co; 300 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 2,400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1 bale cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—375 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—1,709 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

THE COST OF LIVING IN BUENOS AIRES.

"As a general rule it may be laid down that actual living expenses in Buenos Aires are higher in the winter than in the summer," says the "Buenos Aires Herald." "But unless we are very much mistaken this year will see an even sharper rise than that which caused such a storm of protest twelve months ago, and with even better cause for complaint. For already the suburban tradesmen are beginning to put on the screw, here a little, and there a little, until at the end of the month there is a deficit in the household-budget of many people who were previously on the right side when the bills of the various tradespeople had been presented and paid.

A MATTER FOR THE AUTHORITIES.

"Now, without pretending to be able to suggest any immediate remedy for this state of affairs, we do submit that the question of the cost of living is one that deserves far more consideration at the hands of the authorities that it at present receives. We are not forgetting the wonderfully successful move made by the late Intendente when he organised and put into action the Municipal markets. On the contrary, we regret that some means were not taken to render this check upon the rapacity of the middle man permanent. Its effect, as everyone is aware, was salutary in the extreme, not only on behalf of the poorer classes but also in relation to the general price of articles of first necessity, such as bread, meat, and milk.

"But unfortunately this effect has been but transitory, and already the same fictitious excuses for increased prices are passing current, the foundation being as a rule based upon the recent rapid rire in the cost of milk. Now there is good and sufficient reason for the hundred per cent. increase in the price of this article, but we fail to trace any logical connection between the lack of pasturage and the price of bread and groceries. Nor can the butchers use this argument as a lever to anyone who knows perfectly well that animals worth twenty-five dollars gold are now selling for what they will fetch in certain parts of the camp.

"The fact of the matter is that retail trading as at present conducted in Buenos Aires is carried on under old world conditions that ought to be done away with. Interesting though it may be from a historical standpoint, the mediæval system of trade guilds with rigid laws governing the rate at which their members shall work or sell their wares is an obstacle in the path of progress. We want more competition and freer conditions if the cost of living in this city is to be brought within reasonable limits.

THE SMALL TRADER.

"The small trader here is as a rule better pleased with a large percentage on a trifling turnover, than with a more equitable rate of gain on a vastly increased business. Judged from his limited standpoint he may have wisdom on his side. But it needs no financier to see that the general welfare of the community does not benefit so largely by the first method of trade as by the second.

Living in Buenos Aires is too dear. It is not commensurate with the cost of production, and though at present when funds are plentiful people may submit to be fleeced, that is no reason why an admitted evil should not be taken in hand and remedied before hard times, which we trust may be far distant, add their quota to the heavy charges which the unfortunate consumer is at present forced to bear."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th July.

240.—Detail for the week ending 11th instant:—
To-day Tuesday 7th inst.ant.—"M" Coy, Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
Buglers practice near Skating Rink at 3-30 p. m.
Wednesday 8th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p. m.
Thursday 9th Inst.—"L" Coy. 7-45 a. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"I" Coy. 4-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"M" Coy. 3-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
Friday 10th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
Subject for the week :—Physical Training without Arms.

241.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE Director of Public Instruction, in forwarding the Report on the Chingleput Reformatory for the past year to Government, states that it indicates the continued efficiency of the institution and affords evidence of the great interest taken in the work by Lieutenant-Colonel Marsden, Mr. Coombes and the other members of the staff. He notes with satisfaction that more than 78 per cent. of the discharged pupils of the year obtained employment during the year, a result which is reported to be due to the greater interest taken by the Magistrates in the matter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STIFFE—July 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. N. C. Stiffe, I. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRANSON—WATSON—July 1, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev. W. Musgratt, Reginald Ernest Selby, second son of the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. A. Branson, Advocate-General, Bombay, to Violet Helen, fourth daughter of Colonel and Mr. Rowley Watson, of "Clifton," Coonoor.

BOCKER—CONNOR—June 24, at St. James' Church, Tavoy, Burma, by the Rev. Walter G. White, Chaplain, Olivia Gertrude, second daughter of James Alexander Connor, to Alfred Charles Bocker, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, younger son of Robert Bocker.

MACKENZIE—MASSY—June 30, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Revd. H. A. Herbert, Chaplain of Simla, Captain John Mackenzie, 35th Sikhs, to Dorothy Helen, daughter of Colonel W. G. Massy, R. F. A.

DEATHS.

ALLANSON—June 5, at Rathna Tea Estate, Sylhet, John Frederick Allanson, aged twenty-eight.

AIRE—May 31, at her home, Aire Cottage Agra, Diana, Aire, relict of John George Aire, in her eighty-first year.

PROBETT—June 26, at Moghal Sarai, from cholera, John Joseph Probett, R. W. I., E. I. R., age 32.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 4-54m., 4-55a.; Low water, 10-38m.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 7th, First Quarter, 1h. 55-0m. a. m.; July 14th, Full Moon, 3h. 17·9m. a.m.; July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 2nd, in Apogee, 10h. a. m.; July 15th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday. July 8.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.; Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 6-10m., 5-49a. Low water, 0-7m., 11-57a.

Thursday, July 9.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court; Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 7-28m., 6-52a. Low water, 1-2m., 1-19a.

Friday, July 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 9-39m.; 7-58a.; Low water, 1-52m., 2-29a.

Saturday, July 11.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: A Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana, home B Team vs. Jolly C. C., away. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 9-35m., 8-59a. Low water, 2-38m., 3-28a.

Sunday, July 12.—4th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 10-25m., 9-56a. Low water, 3-24m., 4-29a.

Monday, July 13.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court: The Tilak Sedition cases. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 11-12m., 10-50a.; Low water, 4-10m., 5-10a.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 3,409, the daily average being 113: New Admissions, 859; Parsees, 437; Hindoos, 1,926; Mahomedans, 795; Christians, 251. 63 children were vaccinated last month.

SMETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,776 and the number of new admissions was 1,078, classified as below:—Hindoos, 2,417; Mussalmans, 358; other castes, 1: Total 2,776. The average daily attendance was 98.

ACCIDENT.—Krishna Chandu, a Hindu labourer, (21), was working in a grain godown at Manson Road on the 16th of June, when a bag of rice fell on him from the top of a stack and fractured his spine. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

HINDU WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.—One Luxmi, a Hindu woman, aged sixty-five, residing at Girgaon Back Road, was burned on the left side of the body. It was ascertained that she, on feeling chilly, went to sleep near the fire-place when her saree caught fire and she sustained injuries. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Sunday last.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Cadiz — Valverde
Three Celebrated Dances from the Music to Henry VIII. No. 1, Morris Dance; No. 2, Shepherd's Dance; No. 3, Torch Dance	E. German
Reminiscences	Offenbach — J Riviere'
Valse	Tesoro Mio — E. Becucci
Selection	Blue Moon — Paul Ruben
Czardas	No. 2 — G. Michiels

SPEAKING at the prize distribution of the Hindu College at Tinnevelly the other day, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, made a characteristically sensible speech. He deprecated once again the folly of students and schoolboys taking an active part in politics, and expressed his gratification that, with few exception, the student population had stood aloof from the political movement which had recently disgraced the town. Alluding to the unrest in matters educational prevailing all over India, he quoted with approval the remark of the Governor of Bombay in his recent speech in the Legislative Council, that free compulsory education was the goal at which all should aim. With regard to National education he said there was some confusion of ideas. If national education meant education divorced from discipline supervision and control, he doubted if it would ever get any support. If, on the other hand, it meant religious education and education calculated to make a student fit into his place in his environments, then it would receive the support it deserved.

HYDERABAD NOTES,

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT).

HYDERABAD, JUNE 27.

THE death last Wednesday evening of Mrs. Blake, wife of Captain R. J. Blake of H. H. Nizam's Artillery, takes away from our midst a talented musician and an accomplished songstress, who deservedly gained the sobriquet of "The Local Nightingale." Eight days previous to this sad incident, the deceased lady underwent a surgical operation, and though at first there was some hope of recovery, exhaustion supervened and the inevitable unfortunately happened. The funeral, which took place the following evening, was attended by the whole of the European and Eurasian community of Chudderghaut, which bore eloquent testimony to the esteem in which the deceased was held. Her remains were laid to rest in the New Protestant Cemetery, the Reverend Mr. Johnston conducting the funeral service, at the close of which he addressed those present in affecting terms. Captain Blake has the sympathy of the whole community in his irreparable loss.

°°°

The Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer returned from the hills last Thursday evening, and alighting at Hyderabad station, drove to the Chudderghat Residency. Mr. O'Dwyer was present the next morning at the Birthday review at Secunderabad, and the same evening at the State Banquet given by the Minister.

°°°

Referring to the secrecy observed with regard to the proceedings of the recent Mint Commission, a correspondent of your paper—"Ichabod," if I mistake not—remarked very appropriately that if there was a wice to be denounced, let it be done mercilessly, or a virtue to be vindicated, justify it publicly. As a matter of fact, the secrecy observed has been phenomenal. The decision of the Commission left the Financial Secretariat in a heavily-sealed cover, emblazoned with coats-of-arms, and passed through various channels in a way that gave it quite an exclusive character from all other documents. But, after all, we are confronted with a stern social (not a spiritual) situation—may be, economic—in which the public are concerned. The public claims a right of knowledge of all public questions affecting the State and the people, and when this is denied, the natural consequence is that all sorts of conjectures arise. The gist of the charge in the Mint case is said to be that Passes were issued from time to time for the importation of silver and gold—coined and in bar silver!—by a private individual, whereby Government sustained considerable loss in "duty." And this systematic deception was perpetrated for years! So goes one conjecture; but there are many more which are even worse. This being so, the wisest step that the authorities could be advised to take is to publish at least the decision, which would at once set matters right and stop further scandal, unless there be that which has to be concealed. As the sequel to the Harden trial in Germany, Prince Eulenberg was placed under arrest without any fuss being made about his birth and position, because justice demanded it. The parties under a cloud in the Mint case are far below the rank and social status of the German Prince, and I have no hesitation in saying that the public have a moral and constitutional right to know what the facts are. It will be a blot on the Administration of this State if the publication of the proceedings and the decision of the Mint Commission is any longer withheld. Indeed, the Government of India should insist on it for reasons which should be obvious. Whose acts are being concealed—those of subordinates or of superiors?

°°°

A provincial newspaper, in dealing with the present political situation in India, ascribes it to educational facilities and the want of proper supervison by Government. Alluding to Sir Bampfylde Fuller, it says: "The man who was far-sighted and strong enough to realise the causes and root of the present trouble, instead of being forced to resign, should have been made Viceroy of India"; and it concludes by pointing out that "A monstrous task lies before the present Viceroy and Government of India and Lord Kitchener; and probably at no time in the whole history of India did greater responsibility lie on a Government's shoulders. Now is the time for them to act, and to act decisively and boldly, with all the intrepid spirit of their race before it may be too late."

°°°

Dr. the Nawab Khedive Jung having been appointed Deputy Director, H. H. Nizam's Medical Department, Dr. M. G. Naidu has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of H. H. Nizam's Regular Troops. It is further understood that Colonel Shore will hold substantively the office of Director, H. H. Nizam's Medical Department, and that another officer will be appointed to the office of Residency Surgeon.

°°°

Mr. Hugh Gough has been appointed Deputy Inspector General of Police, with an increase of Rs. 250, which brings his pay up to Rs. 1,250 monthly.

°°°

Master Basil Norton, by his guardian, has instituted a suit in the Third City Judge's Court against the Reverend Mr. Johnston and Mr. and Mrs. Pahlau for damages in respect to the blocking of a sewage drain. The defendants were represented by Messrs. F. X and C. J. dosSantos, Barristers-at-Law, and the Plaintiff by Moulvie Moinuddin, High Court Vakil. On the case coming on for hearing, Mr. dosSantos pointed out that the case against Mrs. Pahlau was vexatious, as the lady could not be made a party to the suit, while that against Mr. Pahlau failed as he was only a tenant; and that plaintiff could not proceed against the Reverend Mr. Johnston individually, but that if he chose he could file a suit against all the Members of St. George's Schools' Committee. After some discussion, the Court dismissed the suit against Mr. Pahlau, and directed the plaintiff, if he chose, to proceed against all the Members of the School Committee.

°°°

The Birthday Honours' List was not a little flattering to Hyderabad. There was first the conferment on the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley of a Knighthood of the Exalted Order of the Star of India; then the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer to a Companionship of the same Order; and, lastly, the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Mir Mahomed Ali Beg to a Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire. All three gentlemen are to be heartily congratulated and deservingly; but Hyderabadees naturally feel particularly elated at the eminent distinction conferred on their popular Colonel, of whom I may be pardoned for making some mention. Mr. Mir Mahomed Ali Beg (now Lieutenant-Colonel the Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk) was about thirty-five years ago selected by the late Sir Salar Jung I for the military tuition of the then "young Nizam," and appointed Captain of the Royal Horse. The illustrious pupil soon become a fearless horseman, an adept in the art of fencing, and an unrivalled "crack" with rifle or pistol. In 1884, the Nizam was installed by Lord Ripon, and Mr. Mir Mahomed Ali Beg was attached to the personal staff of His Highness as an A. D. C., soon to become known to history as Nawab Afsur Jung. In 1886 he was commissioned to constitute the Imperial Service Troops, of which he was made Commander. On the death of Colonel Neville, Nawab Afsur Jung also become Commander of the Regular Troops, with the additional Honorary Rank of Major, conferred on him by the British Government on the recommendation of General Roberts. For further particulars in connection with the association of Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk with this State and the Nizam, I quote verbatim a portion of a leading article that appeared in a recent issue of the late "Deccan Gazette":—"In the matter of personal attention to His Highness' wants and comforts, Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk cannot be outrivalled, and his place will be the most difficult to supply. The constant influence of the regal atmosphere must have some share in guiding the actions and circumstances of this friend of royalty, and we see daily manifested acts and deeds and words worthy of inscription on brazen tablets. His constant and habitual pleading for the poor, the distressed, and the weary; his ardent desire to give bread to those who need it and to the wavering to give courage and hope; and, last but not least, to be utterly regardless of self-interest, or reward, or distinction—all those qualities work him out a man who has been irradiated with that magnanimity emanating from that ideal centre, the person of His Highness, the Ruler of these Dominions. In illustration of Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk's unwearying attention to the person of His Highness, we may recall the incident at Pakhal some sixteen years ago, when a deluge of rain and a tornado had rooted up the camp-tents and Afsur-ul-Mulk alone and single-handed clung on to the pole of the tent in which His Highness was sleeping and thus prevented a collapse till help was forthcoming, thus saving by presence of mind and superhuman strength the life of his royal Master. No State function can be smoothly conducted without his co-operation, and no voyage or journey is complete without his presence. All these have been carefully noted, and as His Highness is a rewarder of faithful services, Mr. Mahomed Ali Beg has been ennobled, has received many marks of distinction, many royal tokens, that this day he is the most reliable servant of His Highness' entourage. To the State, Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk has ungrudingly given his services. The present status and condition of the State Troops are due to his unwearied exertion and energy, and there is not a man, we are sure, in that large organization who does not raise his hands in perpetual thanksgiving for the improved conditions of life. There are numerous deeds which will well stand the test of narration, but the space at our command precludes lengthy reference to them. Suffice it to say that the troops under his command have acquired a name and a reputation far beyond the confines of the Tungabadra and the Godavri, and that these troops have over them an ideal Commander, a sympathetic friend, and a sincere counsellor. To the world outside his legitimate surroundings, Afsur-ul-Mulk is all suavity, all courtesy, all "bon hommie," and the casual caller at Rahut Munzil will always return satisfied at his reception. Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk has been a power in redressing wrongs, and any injustice perpetrated in the spirit of hostility and animalism is forthwith brought to judgment. Such are the qualities of the man who to-day wields almost Viceregal powers, and we in closing our sketch, wish him many years of happiness. And as a mark of distinction to so eventful a career, we trust that on the approaching visit of H. E. Lord Minto, Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk will not be forgotten, and that a vacancy which now exists in the list of Knights either of the Indian Empire or of the Star of India, will be reserved for him, and that we may have the pleasure of congratulating our popular Commander-in-Chief as Colonel Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, K. C. I. E. or K. C. S. I."

Both the prediction and the wish have been fulfilled but the unfortunate "Deccan Gazette" was not destined to offer the congratulations it had meditated. The writer of the eulogy, however, deserves credit for his gift of prophecy. One word more and I am done. Colonel the Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk is the more to be congratulated that he was not gazetted a Knight in the New Year's Honours List, but in the King-Emperor's Birthday Honours List, which is a greater dignity.

THE PARSI LEADERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Parsi brain frog after running rampant alongside the ridge of the charitable Roundheads of the community and describing a brilliant circuit has suddenly cut a coup and gone off at a tangent and elected to land in a marshy pool full of stagnant mud wherein it now lies neck-deep! It is not given to us to know where it will leap next, but it will not be without bespattering a great deal of the sticky mud all round!

If this sublunary organ were dissected and diagnosed, its inside would disclose an organic condition too unsound for any future healthy development! Is it Hero Worship that we want? or Idol worship? or Child Marriage?—Verily it is the last, for the movement is on all fours with the antics played by the adherents of Parsi child-marriage in the olden times. The tom-toms could not have been beat nor the tocsin sounded more vehemently if my Parsi brethren were leading a juvenile baronet of twelve to the altar along with his child bride! Parsis smile superciliously at these past follies of their forefathers who were not a whit so cultured or advanced as their sons of the present day! If we of the present day "call our fathers fools" for countenancing child marriages, "our wiser sons" ten years hence "will no doubt think us so" for quarrelling over Leadership now!

The opponents of the leadership loudly and rightly raise their voice against thrusting a leader forward over the heads of a community by whom he is least wanted—and whose services will, at most, be a superfluous debt on their conscience! The suggestion in Thursday's "Jam-e-Jamshed," made by Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir to appoint a select committee and then to convene a community meeting, and the private meeting called at his house this Sunday to settle this question, are open to misconstruction—as being the thin end of the wedge—and fall as flat on the ears of the opponents of the "leadership," as the question itself!

The whole thing is absurd. It could not have appeared 'more' ludicrous if the leadership were held up to auction and knocked down to the highest bidder for a fixed term of years, to whosoever will pay the highest price for the "honour"—a fresh Leader being elected on the termination of every such successive period, on conditions then to be revised, and the funds so collected devoted to the establishment of the much coveted Central College or the Juddin case expenditure!

If my Parsi brethren must needs have a "Leader", is it right that the new Baronet should lend his indirect support to the movement by his silence? Would he not prove himself the worthy son of a worthy father by boldly declining to be a party to any such movement, at least for the present?—Yours, &c.

M. M. B.

THE Government of Madras have passed orders in regard to the sanitary arrangements to be made at Mukteswaram, Dowlaishwaram, Kotipally and Rajahmundry in connection with the ensuing Bushkaram Festival. As regards the arrangements at Kotilingalu, within the Rajahmundry Municipality, it is estimated that Rs. 13,100 will be required, but as the Municipality is unable to make provision for this sum, the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial funds. Any amount by which the actual expenditure falls short of the total estimate is to be refunded to Government.

MATHARPACADY READING AND SOCIAL CLUB.

THE members of the Matharpacady Reading and Social Club held their second general meeting at their club rooms on Sunday the 5th instant, Mr. Theo. Turner, the Secretary, read the general report as follows:—

"Since our last general meeting, which was held about the end of last year, we have, I am glad to say, been making slow but steady progress in the way of improving the status of our Club. Finding our mutual friend and supporter, Mr. Leao's premises which he so kindly placed at our disposal for twelve months, a little too small for our purpose, and also being rather an inconvenience to him, we sought other premises and occupied Mr. Dan Valladares' house in the village on a monthly rental of Rs. 12. Aspiring still further, and purchasing a full-sized billiard table which at present stands in our midst we have secured quite an ideal spot for a club, and for obtaining this, all the members, I am sure, will join me in thanking our good friend and staunch supporter, Mr. Frank Xavier, who I assure you, had to work against many difficulties to secure the premises.

"Members.—I am pleased to say that at present we have about 45 members as supporters of the Club, but I am a little afraid that at least half a dozen will cease to be members from the 15th instant. This is really to be regretted, and it only shows what little interest they take to promote the welfare and good feeling of the majority of members. Anyhow as this reduction in the number is only a presumption on my part, let us hope that instead of our list being decreased, it will very soon be increased.

"Finance.—Going carefully into the accounts since March last the Committee are pleased to say that things are not in so bad a state as they had anticipated. As regards the Auditors who were appointed during the last quarter of last year, nothing materially effectual seems to have been the result of their efforts, and although this may not be due to lack of interest on their part, still it is to be regretted that the end was so unfortunate as to leave us in the same position as we were in prior to their appointment. Nevertheless, we owe our best thanks to them (the gentlemen I think are Mr. Lewis Pereira and Mr. Lewis Valladares) for their kind consent to take up this work. Before reading out the statement of accounts, on behalf of the Committee and members generally, I beg to tender my hearty thanks to Mr. Felix Gonsalves (Jr.), our Treasurer, for the great pains he has taken in performing the responsible duties entrusted to him, and we can only hope that we shall have the good luck of again having him as our Treasurer for 1908/1909.

"Billiard Table.—This full-sized table was, as you are aware, taken over by us from the Bombay Catholic Association for the sum of Rs. 300—which amount was raised, by the efforts of Mr. Frank Xavier, by forming a Billiard Table Syndicate, and selling out debentures at Rs. 10 each. These shares we propose to liquidate by monthly instalments of as much as could be spared from the proceeds earned on this table. So far I am glad to say that we should expect an average of at least Rs. 30 per month from the Table, in which case we shall hope to be able to pay off Rs. 20 a month towards the loan of Rs. 300.

"Library.—We have at last been able to secure, also from the Bombay Catholic Association, about 500 good books, which should give us quite a first rate Library. The books cost us Rs. 55 and this amount I am glad to say we have already paid out of our funds.

"The Library will shortly be open to members and books can be had between 7 and 8 a.m., and 7 and 8 p.m. A list of the books can be referred to at the club rooms.

"Entertainments.—These unfortunately have been few and far between, the only one worthy of mention being the annual entertainment, preceded by athletic sports during Christmas week. Having extended our good feeling and generosity by inviting the whole of Matharpacady for this entertainment, we had to face a loss of about Rs. 45. However, this ought to prove a good experience to us in future, and I should not advise she Club to be in such a hurry to have "open to all" entertainments—even once a year—unless the funds kept by or collected for this purpose, are over and above our requirements.

"Concluding my report I would earnestly ask you one and all to start afresh, as it were, in these new premises of ours, to work solely and wholely for the interest and welfare of our Club, and by mutual co-operation we cannot but make our little Union, as pleasant a resort as can be desired, and promote the good feeling which I assure you exists among the majority of the members."

THE AGRI COMMUNITY.

A public meeting of the Agri Community was held under the presidency of Mr. Balkrishna Janooji Mahtre, at Dongri, in the Dharmasala of the Community, at 8 p. m. on Saturday last, when the following resolutions were unanim

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CALCUTTA POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

The "Statesman" :—The Resolution in which the Government of Bengal review the annual Report on Police Administration in Calcutta is a very inadequate pronouncement on a branch of the executive whose importance can scarcely be exaggerated. Sir Andrew Fraser can hardly have forgotten that in 1903 a report was issued by the Indian Police Commission, in which a number of recommendations were made for the improvement of the police force. Since that time large sums have been spent in increasing the pay of the police, in providing them with education, and in promoting their comfort. It is surely not too much to ask that in the annual Resolution there should be some attempt to trace the beneficial effects of the reforms which are supposed to have been carried out and to show that the taxpayers are receiving value for their money. Between 1904-5 and 1908-9 the outlay on the police in Bengal has risen from Rs. 51,57,000 to Rs. 77,63,000. We are anxious to know whether the additional 26 lakhs which we are now spending have produced a reform worth that amount, and there is no more fitting occasion on which the special advantages accruing in this city can be set forth than the time when the Lieutenant-Governor puts on record his opinion on the Police Report. On this matter, however, the Resolution says little; at any rate there is no pretence of a comprehensive survey of the growth of the police in honesty and efficiency. Yet we ought to be seeing some of the results of the costly scheme for the reorganisation of the Calcutta force, for the programme is nearing completion. The principle measures, we are told, taken during the year to give effect to the scheme, were "replacement of the Superintendent of the Port Police by a Deputy Commissioner and the regarding of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The substitution of Deputy Commissioners for Superintendents of Divisions will take some years to carry into effect beyond this the most important chance still remaining to be effected is the redivision of the city into four instead of five divisions." Obviously, therefore, the main provisions of the scheme have been put into operation, and it should now be possible to judge how much progress is being made. Sir Andrew Fraser does not help us in this matter; hence the public must get what comfort they can from the figures quoted in the Resolution. These are not of a very exhilarating character. Three officers and 68 men were dismissed during the year as against 7 officers and 57 men in 1906. The number of men judicially convicted has risen from 10 in 1905 to 31 in the past year; but curiously enough the increase in the number of police brought into court has been accompanied by a decrease in departmental punishments. Had departmental punishments increased and public convictions declined the facts could have been explained by the growing rigour of discipline. But the actual circumstances seem to show that laxity of discipline has tended to produce a greater number of offences for which the police are amendable to the criminal law. Apparently the police are not a very happy family, if we may judge from the fact that 176 men resigned and that 100 recruits deserted. We observe, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor attributes the number of desertions to the distaste of the recruits for Calcutta; but why they should prefer to be broken in at Bhagalpur rather than in the city in which their time is to be spent is not obvious. Even more serious than these indications of the poor calibre of the recruits and the increasing criminality in the force are the figures which demonstrate the inability of the police to cope effectually with the crime of the city. Fifteen cases of murder were reported during the year, in addition to two cases relating to 1906. In only four out of these 17 cases of crime were the perpetrators convicted, while two accused persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year. So far, therefore, as the results of the last twelve months are concerned the police are reponsible for 13 unpunished murders. One of the most accurate test of the efficiency of the police is the prevention of theft and especially of burglary. Tried by this criterion the Calcutta police display few signs of the beneficial effect of the expenditure lavished upon them. Last year there was "a regrettable increase of 724 in the number of cases of theft and 254 in the number of burglary cases." The Commissioner of Police offers explanations; but the facts remain. Turning to the comments of the Resolution on the administration of justice one is struck by the small percentage of cases which was entrusted to the Honorary Magistrates. Surely it be possible to devolve more than 9·1 per cent. of the 32,845 cases instituted in the Presidency courts upon the many competent men who are ready to render public service in this way. The Lieutenant-Governor concludes his Resolution with an eulogy on the manner in which the police have discharged their duties in political disturbances. While it may be conceded that much undeserved obloquy was brought upon them merely because they performed unpleasant work, more prominence ought to have been given in the Resolution to the other side of the picture. "Certain lapses from duty received departmental punishment" is a sentence which gives less information than the public interest requires regarding the practical results of Mr. Weston's inquiry into the October riots. But it must be added that even this information exceeds our expectations.

REGISTRATION IN MADRAS.

The "Madras Mail" :—The Triennial Report on the working of the Registration Department for the period ending on the 31st December, 1907, has just been issued, and it shows that the Department is one of the most progressive of those under Government. Dewan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Iyer, C. I. E., who held the office of Inspector-General during the period under report, outlines the various directions in which the work is expanding and gives many interesting particulars to show that registration of all the varied kinds of documents that give an insight into the internal economy of the Presidency and the prosperity, or the reverse, of the people is becoming increasingly popular—in some Districts more than in others. The Ceded Districts and Nellore still remain the most backward in this respect; Malabar and Tinnevelly the most progressive.

A curious fact about the continuous increase in registration is mentioned by the Inspector-General early in his Report, and that has reference to the effect of the seasons on registration. It would be supposed that bad seasons would have a retarding effect on registration operations. This used to be the case, and has frequently been the subject of comment. In recent years, however, a change has been experienced; since 1902 the increase in registration has been uniformly continuous, in spite of very noticeable variations in the seasons. A certain amount of this is due to the amendment, in 1904, of the Transfer of Property Act, which rendered compulsory the registration of a large class of documents, the registration of which had previously been optional, and also to the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., which gave a stimulus to investments in land. But since the increase has been continuous and not spasmodic, it is only fair to assume that much of it is due to a growing appreciation by the people of the advantages of registration, and this is shown by the general increase in all the classes of documents, though, as usual, transactions affecting immovable property contributed the largest number. Dewan Bahadur R. Srinivasaraghava Iyenger, when head of the Department, compiled from the records of the Department and other evidence available his valuable monograph "Forty Years Progress in Madras," and we are promised an equally valuable series of Reports as the result of Mr. Srinivasa Iyer's tenure of the office. Statistics which show the economic condition of the agricultural population as deduced from registered transactions are being compiled for the three years under review and a special Report will be issued on the lines indicated. In course of time, therefore, we shall have accumulated further evidence of whether British rule has pauperised the people of the land, as is contended by economists of a certain class, or has added to their prosperity, and the Government are anxious to be furnished with the last issue of this special Report and have asked that its preparation and submission may be expedited.

A great increase has taken place in registrations under the Loans Act, the figures being 20,961 against 9,020 in the previous triennium. This doubling is due to the very much larger amount disbursed under the Act—Rs. 16·33 lakhs, against Rs. 9·99 lakhs in the previous triennium. We think, however, it permissible to go back a step further, and ascribe the increase of the past triennium to the boom that has recently taken place in agricultural enterprise and development. That the Government think so too is obvious, because they have asked that information regarding the proportion of these loans that are used for the purpose of land improvements should be included in future Reports. The receipts of the Department reflected the continuous progress that is visible elsewhere. They amounted to Rs. 51 lakhs in the period under notice compared with Rs. 45 and Rs. 41 lakhs in the previous trienniums. Expansion on this scale justifies the Government making some concession in the matter of fees charged, and the reduction of these is now under consideration. The Government have also given the Inspector-General a Special Assistant. Relieved of a large portion of his travelling work, Mr. Srinivasa Iyer will be able to devote a greater part of his time and talents to the preparation of those valuable monographs on the lessons that are to be derived from the registration statistics regarding the condition of the country and its people.

THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS OF MALABAR.

The "Madras Mail":—The History of the Ancient Syrian Church of Malabar, with its various divisions and developments of recent years, is matter of absorbing interest, but unfortunately there have hither to been wanting, except to some favoured students, means of gaining an insight into it. This has now been rectified by the publication, by Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Limited, London, of a sketch of the history of the Indian Christians of St. Thomas, the full title of the Syrian Christians of Malabar, and an account of their present condition, as well as a discussion of the legend of St. Thomas, from the pen of the Rev. W. J. Richards, D. D. who spent thirty-five years of a busy life as a Missionary in the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin. Dr. Richards was in the service of the Church Missionary Society, and his work lay among the Hindus of the districts in which he laboured, but he took the opportunity of his neighbourhood to the Syrian Christians to glean all the information he could regarding their Church, and the results of his first-hand studies are concisely set forth in the engaging volume to which it is a pleasure to draw attention. Mr. Eugene Stock, the indefatigable Secretary of the Church Missionary Society from 1873 to 1906, writes a short preface to introduce Dr. Richards and his work, and the author explains in simple language the scope and design of the little volume. His difficulty was not to find material, but "to keep back much that crowds in upon the mind of picturesque and even tragic interest." The book is dedicated jointly to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and to Bishop Hodges, under whom Dr. Richards formerly served. It was the privilege of the author to know intimately, in the capacity of teacher and co-worker, many Syrians whose fathers joined the Anglican Church seventy years ago, and this helped him in gathering accurate information for his sketch. Dr. Richards divides his book into sixteen chapters, and in an appendix he gives the substance of a Charge delivered to the Missionaries at Cottayam, on the 13th February, 1843, by the late Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, during his first Metropolitan Visitation. A glossary and a bibliography add to the value of the work, while its general interest is greatly enhanced by the inclusion of a number of reproductions of photographs, that of the Most Rev. Mar Thomas Athanasius, the second reforming Metran, or Metropolitan, who died in 1893, forming the frontispiece. The book is elegantly bound, and is beautifully printed on art paper. It is worthy of note that the whole cost of its production has been borne by Sir Henry Bemrose, head of the firm that publishes it. The price of the volume is 2s. 6d.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BIRRELL.

The "Indian Daily News":—Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce a report of the extraordinary proceedings in the Northern Police Court, Dublin, in connection with an application made by a Mr. J. Wallace for warrents for the arrest of the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Birrell, for conspiracy as to the recent theft of the Crown Jewels. Mr. Wallace is described as a member of the Irish bar, as being about sixty years of age, and as having "spent nine years in India." Judging from the reference Mr. Wallace himself makes to certain proceedings he had taken against the late Sir M. E. Grant Duff, while the latter was Governor of Madras, we are led to suppose that Mr. Wallace is no other than Mr. J. Wallace, formerly member of the Indian Civil Service (Madras), and who was dismissed the service in the early eighties under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The late Sir M. E. Grant Duff was Governor of Madras at the time, Lord (then Sir F.) Roberts being Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Chief Secretary to the Government. Mr. Wallace, who was District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, paid a visit to Mr. Carmichael at Madras, ostensibly for the purpose of soliciting a transfer to a less unhealthy district. It transpired that in the course of the interview, Mr. Wallace made serious charges against Mr. Carmichael. An enquiry followed, and Mr. Wallace was compulsorily retired. Subsequently he became Editor of the Madras "Athenæum and Daily News," now long defunct, and certainly his attacks on Sir M. E. Grant Duff's administration did not lack vigour. He also initiated several abortive legal proceedings both in the Madras High Court and elsewhere against the then Secretary of State (Lord Kimberley), the Viceroy (Lord Ripon), and the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Madras. Latterly nothing was heard of Mr. Wallace, and his sudden irruption in connection with the theft of the Irish Crown Jewels is not devoid of an element of melancholy humour.

The imports of umbrellas into India, continue to decrease slowly, but this is balanced by the steady increase in umbrella fittings. Last year 1,881,822 umbrellas were received again 2,095,592 in 1905. In 1905 the value of the fittings imported was Rs. 8,53,575. Last year the value of these rose to Rs. 25,43,640. This indicates the steady growth of a considerable industry in this country for the fitting together of umbrellas. The average value of an imported umbrella is about 15 as. 10 ps.

NASIK NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JULY 5.

A LITTLE rain on Saturday having coaxed the grass on our lines to begin growing again, I send you a few lines to give your readers, who are interested in Nasik generally and the Golf Club in particular, an account of the doings here during the past month and the vagaries of the weather as affecting the golf course.

On June 12th, what was almost a record thunderstorm brought us 2½ inches of rain in a couple of hours and though considerable damage was done in the neighbourhood, it gladdened the heart of agriculturists among whom we may include the member of Committee in charge of our golf greens, who soon got the roller to work. Since then our showers have been few and far between and very light in character. Bombay having spared us little of her deluge until last Saturday, 4th July. On the 20th June we had our first local handicap over nine holes medal play, this was won by Colonel Meade of Baroda with 51-7 net 44, three other members tieing for second place with 46 net On the 27th a medal round over the whole course was attempted and won by Mr. Shoubridge with 103-16-87 net, Mr Skelton (then a visitor) being "proxime accessit" with 88. At the same time ten ladies played a round over their course, Mrs. Meade with 49—4 = 45 net, being too good for other Nasik residents who were headed by Mrs. Van Someren with 56—6 = 50 net.

The next day the long deferred Committee meeting took place, the chief point up for consideration being the letter addressed to the Committee by many Nasik residents re the urgent necessity of enlarging the Club. The Committee's proceedings have been made more public than usual which is a step in the right direction and I learn that permission will be asked at the next general meeting to raise debentures in order to work up to a design prepared by Mr. Williams C. E. which appears carefully thought out and will soon be on view for the information of all members. At the same time to meet the urgent nature of the situation the Committee decided to proceed with the building of the Steward's quarters at the South gate and the enlargement and enclosure of the west verandah, which will form one, if not two, large and airy rooms. These can be used by the ladies of the station and it is hoped they will soon be supplied with papers and magazines. When one considers that there are at present twenty ladies resident at Nasik who use the Club, the need of this room will be apparent even to the most conservative golfer. I should mention that for the loan without interest of funds for the building of the janitors' quarter we are much indebted to our present Captain and that the rest of the expenditure is to come out of income. A sensible suggestion that the members of the Bombay and Palli Hill Gymkhanas should be supplied with a weekly postcard showing the state of the course and the weather, is to be adopted and we all hope this will induce some more Bombay golfers to give us the pleasure of their society each week-end. On Saturday on a course in good condition, a local member Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, playing good golf, equalled last year's silver medal score of 85, and with a handicap of 3 easily won the weekly sweepstakes, while Mrs. Priestly annexed the prize kindly presented by Mrs. Meade in the ladies competition with 57-8—49. Turning from golf we have among our residents, especially among the fair sex, many keen riders, the mornings, with a bobbery pack and one paperchase having formed part of last month's programme.

A tennis tournament, with a prize for the lady, presented by Mr. Williams is in progress, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, our Collector and his wife are presenting prizes for a mixed doubles badminton tournament which will probably be played off on Wednesday mornings, when the residents of the station are at home in turn. We have been fortunate recently in receiving several applications for membership of the R. W. I. G. C. both from Bombay and Ajmere. It is proposed to supplement the club, with a house and mess during the golf week so many applications for rooms having been received. As I write the rain is coming down in earnest and I trust it will stay until turf for our new green has been cut and fixed "in situ." Golfers will be glad to hear that the longwalk to the tee in front of the Idga is to be avoided and that if possible the 3rd and 14th holes are to have separate greens.

ANTI-WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

"The National Women's Anti-Suffrage Association has issued a very striking circular setting forth the reasons which have prompted the signatories to organise a counter campaign against the 'Votes for Women' movement," says the "Spectator."

"They hold it to be of fundamental importance that the spirit of sex antagonism aroused by the women's suffrage propaganda should be combated by 'recognition of the fact that the respective spheres of men and women are neither antagonistic nor identical, but complementary.' While supporting the concession of the municipal vote, they hold that to confer the Parliamentary franchise on women of property would inspire such discontent in the unfranchised women that a wholesale enfranchisement of women would inevitably follow, 'with the result that (under adult suffrage) the voting women would outnumber the voting men by a majority greater than often decides the relative position of parties after a General Election.'

"They further point out that political equalisation of the sexes would involve the qualification of women for Parliament and various offices under the Crown—a result inconsistent with the physical conditions of female life, and calculated to impair woman's influence in the home sphere. Further more, they contend that women could not undertake the physical responsibilities of enforcing any law which they might cause to be enacted by their votes. This admirably reasoned document is signed by, amongst others, Lady Jersey, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mrs. Max Muller. Any communications should be addressed to the acting secretary, Hon. Ivor Guest, at 22, Arlington Street, S.W."

In accordance with a requisition signed by the requisite number of shareholders, lodged with the Boards of Directors of the Deccan Gold Fields Development Company, Limited, the latter convened an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company for the 19th June to pass a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily. With the notice of this announcement there comes to hand the Report of Mr. P. Bosworth Smith, the Company's Superintendent and Manager in India, dated the 20th May, 1908. Mr. Smith is very hopeful of the Company's prospects in more than one direction, and he deprecates any anxiety being felt owing to the poor results obtained at Topuldodi, which is the cause, presumably, of the aforementioned action on the part of a certain section of shareholders in London.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 6.

The pressure changes are still further accentuated by low pressure conditions in the extreme North of India, and have thus increased the inflow of both currents into Northern India, with the result, that there has been nearly general rain and completely overcast skies to the East of a line through Rajkot, Ajmere and Simla, as far South as the latitude of Bombay.

In the central parts of the country and North-east India, the falls have been moderately heavy, in many places; but in the United Provinces the rainfall not been heavy except in the extreme North-west.

In addition there has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Myitkyina, three inches; Akyab, Narayanganj, Barisal, Ranchi, Hazaribhag, and Gaya, two inches; Chittagong, six inches; Cherrapoonjee, Bherampore and Sambalpur, four inches; Jessore, one and a half inches; Patna, and Darbangha, one inch; Penares, Allahabad, Jhansi and Chakrata, three-quarters of an inch; Lucknow, one and a half inches; Roorkee, and Dehra Dun, two inches; Simla, three inches; Jaipur, three-quarters of an inch: Ajmer, half an inch; Mount Abu, and Rajkot, two inches; Veraval, one inch; Surat, five inches; Sutna, and Saugor, three inches; Piuda, Raipur, Jubbulpore, and Chanda, one and a half inches; Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi, two inches; Mercara, three inches.

In the Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces, the air is drier and hotter than usual; but in the United Provinces, the temperature has fallen in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-east India, Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in Upper Burma, East Punjab and Rajputana; also a few falls in Gujarat and the Deccan.

Monsoon currents, from both sides of India, are now finding their way up the country, and nearly general rain is, to-day, reported to the East of a line through Rajkot, Ajmer and Simla, and as far South as the latitude of Bombay.

Good rain has also fallen in the Central parts of the country, and North-east India; the only serious exception, being in the United Provinces, where rain has been heavy, only in the North-west.

More general rain, however, is expected in the United Provinces, where it is badly wanted.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 6th July 1908 was 27·697 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 86° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Tank	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	28·36	28·68	26·43	23·53	
Monday, 6th July 1908	2·42	1·80	2·40	2·20	
Total	31·28	30·48	28·83	25·73	
Up to same date last year...	32·02	29·79	34·03	36·69	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 6.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	12·55	30·25	12·15	30·16

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. "Kasara," which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea.

The s.s. "Ville-de-Tamatave," which arrived here on the 5th instant from Havre via Mauritius met with strong monsoon.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. "Naseri," which arrived here on Sunday from Burseh reports having met with strong S.-W. monsoon, rain and high seas.

The French R. S. N. Co's. s.s. "D. Balduino," which arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Genoa experienced moderate monsoon, light near the coast.

The s.s. "Lindenhall," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Karachi reports having encountered bad, cyclonic weather.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

On Sunday, at about 2 p. m. the wall of an empty house in Elphinstone Road, Parel, belonging to one Hari Dwarkaji collapsed; but no one was injured.

On Sunday night, about twenty feet of the Sewree Cemetery wall gave way owing to the heavy rains. The slip occurred in continuation of the one that had occurred last week.

Only pedestrian traffic is now permitted on the Sewree Road as it was found unsafe for vehicular traffic owing to about a hundred and fifty feet of the road there slipping away on Sunday last.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, JULY 6.

Amritsar.—Weather clear. More rain wanted generally.

Hansi.—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Montgomery.—Bright no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Delhi.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton Sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Cotton sowing making good progress. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Berwar.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Jalgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Broach.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Viramgam.—Showery.

Wadhwan.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dholera,—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Showery.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north and heavy cloud in the east; but skies are clear over the rest of the Punjab. Humidity is normal or in defect Temperature has risen and the maximum and minimum are unusually high, the excess being 15deg. in the maximum at Amballa and 13deg. in the minimum at Rawalpindi. Winds are south-westerly at Multan and south-easterly or easterly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0·76 inch of rain and Jhansi 0·72 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen and is in defect during the day in the south-east but is normal at night over the whole division. Winds are generally southerly or south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·78 inch of rain and Ajmer 0·42 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in Rajputana and clear or only lightly clouded in Sind. Humidity has increased in Rajputana where it is now above normal, but is equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for and excess in the maximum and a defect in the minimum at Jaipur. Winds are south-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen, the largest amounts being, Bhavnagar Para 2·06 inches, Rajkot 1·81 inches, Veraval 1·22 inches, Deesa 0·41 inch, Surat 5·13 inches and Indore 0·65 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above normal. Owing to heavy rainfall temperature is low during the day and equal to the average at night. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread; Jubbulpore has had 1·49 inches, Saugor 2·63 inches, Hoshangabad 1·96 inches, Khandwa 0·25 inch, Akola 1.09 inches, Amraoti 0·77 inch, Nagpur 0.27 inch, Chanda 1·60 inches and Raipur 1·25 inches. Skies remain heavily overcast. Humidity is normal. Temperature has fallen, the maximum being now below the average in the southern districts while the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are generally north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1·55 inches, Mormugao 0·42 inch and Karwar 0·58 inch. Skies are moderately clouded at Karwar and heavily overcast elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen, the largest amounts being 0·61 inch at Nizamabad, Malagaon 0·23 inch and Belgaum 0·18 inch. Skies continue heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the Central Provinces and the Konkan but has decreased on the Malabar Coast, where the sea has also gone down. The winds are, however, south-easterly and north-easterly there though light and this fact, together with the moderate fall of pressure, may point to slightly unsettled weather in the neighbourhood.

Nearly general rain is probable on the west coast, Kathiawar Gujarat, Central Provinces and local rain in Rajputana and United Provinces. A few falls are likely in the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 3rd	...	...	...	...
Jask 3rd	95·3	87·3	...	0·00
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	112·3	90·0	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	112·9	90·1	...	0·17
Lahore	112·4	91·7	...	2·39
Sirsa	111·3	87·6	...	2·80
Ambala	109·5	79·5	...	1·28
Delhi	108·2	81·2	...	1·54
Agra	97·0	77·5	0·08	3·78
Mainpuri	97·3	f	...	0·77
Bharsi	97·5	77·5	0·72	3·04
Cawnpore	87·9	78·0	0·62	0·42
Allahabad	82·1	76·5	0·76	1·60
Jacobabad	114·1	87·3	...	0·12
Karachi	90·5	80·5	...	0·03
Ajmer	96·4	77·2	0·42	3·69
Jaipur	102·2	72·1	0·78	2·25
Kotah	99·0	80·1	...	3·20
Bhuj	80·1	80·5	...	1·12
Dwarka	85·3	81·2	0·02	1·00
Veraval	82·2	80·3	1·22	5·72
Rajkot	84·2	75·7	1·81	5·24
Bhavnagar Para	84·5	77·5	2·06	2·86
Surat	83·1	75·1	5·13	13·85
Ahmedabad	86·6	77·7	0·17	4·79
Deesa	86·8	76·9	0·60	3·5
Neemuch	93·0	75·2	...	4·61
Indore	87·6	72·1	0·65	7·46
Jubbulpore	84·5	71·3	1·49	11·90
Saugor	87·0	70·0	2·63	5·95
Hoshangabad	86·6	76·4	1·96	7·10
Khandwa	90·2	75·1	0·25	7·55
Akola	88·2	74·1	1·09	11·76
Amraoti	84·8	72·8	0·77	11·13
Nagpur	84·6	73·6	0·27	17·34
Chanda	87·5	74·0	1·60	12·37
Raipur	81·2	72·6	1·25	14·89
Bombay	80·7	76·4	1·55	25·88
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...
Mormugao	86·5	75·7	0·42	31·07
Karwar	84·3	f	0·58	42·39
Malegaon	89·4	73·1	0·23	5·37
Ahmednagar	84·9	71·0	...	3·10
Poona	81·0	70·8	0·06	2·09
Sholapur	89·2	71·4	...	2·56
Bijapur	85·7	71·2	...	1·93
Belgaum	79·8	67·6	0·18	13·41
Aurangabad	84·2	70·7	0·05	3·13
Nizamabad (Indar)	85·9	74·2	0·61	7·34
Hyderabad	88·8	74·7	...	5·79
Mangalore	80·2	73·4	1·10	48·79
Calicut	79·8	74·6	0·64	36·91
Cochin	86·7	76·8	0·01	24·84
Colombo	86·0	78·0	...	4·39
Masulipatam	95·3	79·1	0·05	3·03
Bellary	95·0	76·3	...	0·92
Cuddapah	102·2	81·1	...	0·86
Madras	98·5	80·5	0·01	0·54
Bangalore	89·3	66·8	0·18	1·53
Coimbatore	99·9	70·8	...	0·41
Trichinopoly	100·6	76·8	0·29	2·86
Negapatam	95·4	79·5	...	2·57

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

I WAS QUITE BALD

J. EDGHILL COLES, Esq., a well-known Millionaire writing from Bath, says:—

"Gentlemen,—I am now convinced that, without exception, 'KOKO' is the best preparation possible for restoring hair. I was quite bald on the top, front and back of my head, and I have now a fine crop of hair. I am strongly of opinion that if the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and his good brother, knew your 'KOKO' for the Hair they would use it." I am willing to answer any questions from anyone on the subject. Yours truly,

J. EDGHILL COLES."

"P.S.—I enclose my photo just taken and I consider it a marvellous recovery of my hair, especially as I am over 60 years of age."

Koko acts as an invigorating tonic to the hair, causes it to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliable, imparts to it the Lustre and Freshness of Youth, eradicates dandruff, and prevents hair falling and turning grey. It contains no dye or grease.

NOTE.—When buying see that you get "KOKO" packed in a dun coloured carton as specially put up by the Proprietors to withstand hot climates. Look for above Trade Mark on both bottle and carton.

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.
"KOKO" is sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon' to speedily dispel this disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

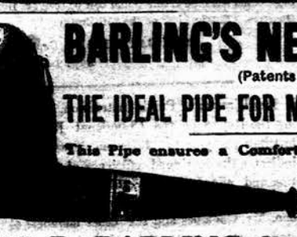
PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family | H.M. the Queen of Roumania | H.I.M. the Empress of Russia | H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia | H.M. the King of Greece | H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S
A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.



BARLING'S NEW MOTOR PIPE
(Patents applied for).
THE IDEAL PIPE FOR MOTORING, SHOOTING, &c.
This Pipe ensures a Comfortable Smoke whilst driving at any Speed, as the Bowl can be adjusted against wind in any direction.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY B. BARLING & SONS, LONDON,
Makers of the World Famous EB WB Briar Pipes.
TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES, &c.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

Funds over £5,000,000. Annual Income over £900,000. New Business 1906-07, over £3,000,000

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL.

PREMIUM RATES—10 per cent. below average of British-Indian Offices.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS—A specially attractive popular scheme.
ANNUITIES—The Association is the BEST OFFICE FOR ANNUITIES.

LARGE BONUSES. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

R. G. ABBOTT, Acting Resident Secretary.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Question of Standard Time.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, consideration was given to the motion of Mr. F. C. Harrison regarding Standard Time. The Hon. Mr. Dunn presided over a largely attended meeting. A number of outside public were also present.

The President at the outset said that before they began the debate he should like to express the hope that it might be conducted with due regard to personal feelings and with due restraint, that members would give all credit to their opponents for the uprightness of their convictions, and that there would be no personalities. He also hoped that nothing objectionable would be said in any way attributing any motive or motives. He also reminded the members of the public that there should be no manifestation of approval or disapproval as they were there on sufferance and they must maintain perfect order.

Mr. F. C. Harrison moved his proposition as follows: "That the Corporation adopt Standard Time, but request that the Commissioner will continue to regulate the Crawford Market and Victoria Garden clocks by local time until otherwise requested by a resolution of the Corporation. Mr. Harrison said that this proposition had been before the public of this city and the Corporation for two months. The form in which he originally gave notice was somewhat different from which it stood that day. His original position was that they should change their time to Standard Time as regarded their own deliberations and the Committees were concerned. His second motion was that they should adopt Standard Time and that the two principal clocks of the city should be left a little longer keeping Bombay Time until the feeling of the city was in favour of the general acceptance of Standard Time. Mr. Harrison said that people, as a rule, regarded time as a very exact and fixed thing. But that was not really quite so. The sun did not move with equal velocity through the heavens, and therefore their ordinary local time was never exactly correct, because it was calculated on the imaginary or mean sun, and not the sun which actually passed across the heavens. In Europe and America, and in fact throughout the civilised world, it was recognised that each place could not keep its own time, and therefore it was found convenient to map out districts in which to keep particular time. He thought in Europe time went by half hours and in America by hours, that was to say, that the districts in which time did not differ by more than an hour kept the same time. In various countries in Europe railways were under different control, and therefore it was found more convenient to make smaller divisions than America did. America and Europe being both such large continents they were conveniently divided into equal divisions, but India was a peninsula largely surrounded by water and it was not so convenient to divide it equally. India being under one rule and its post-offices, telegraphs and railways being under one control, the right thing for it to do was to take one time, and that was Standard Time.

The Standard Time had now been accepted by the whole of the continent of India, excepting the city of Calcutta and the Corporation of Bombay. He had heard it said that Calcutta was not in favour of Standard Time. That was not the fact. The facts about Calcutta, were these. Taking the Hindu community first, the Marwari Association of Calcutta was in favour of Standard Time, while the British India Association was against it. As to the Mahomedans, the Mahomedan Literary Society was against Standard Time, but the Central Mahomedan Association was in favour of it. The biggest public body in Calcutta—he meant the Chamber of Commerce—was in favour of Standard Time by 49 votes to 29. Now, in Calcutta the local time varied by 24 minutes and the watch was to be put back; whereas in Bombay the watch had to be put forward. One of the objections against introducing Standard Time in Calcutta was the necessity of putting the clock back. A great many Bengali clerks and also people of middle classes lived outside Calcutta and it was thought that if the clock was put back half an hour and they were asked to attend their offices or places of business half an hour earlier the measure would be unpopular. He was told this by a gentleman who knew a great deal about Calcutta and that was the real reason why the Standard time was not so strongly pushed there. The European community in Calcutta was by a large majority in favour of the Standard time. Calcutta was in a different position from Bombay. It was only a terminus and it did not matter to anybody except Calcutta, as to what time it kept. But Bombay was the gateway of India and it mattered a great deal to India what time Bombay kept. Just because it was not convenient to put the clock back in one place, he did not think it was a good reason not to put it forward in another. He did not press the point, as he did not attach much importance to it himself.

Coming to the question of religious susceptibilities, Mr. Harrison dwelt at some length as to the way in which the Hindus counted their time from ancient days to the present time for the purposes of various ceremonies and festivals.

He explained the way in which time was calculated by Hindus in Bombay and pointed out its inaccuracies. Turning to the Mahomedan community he said he understood that the Khoja community had accepted Standard Time, which was kept in the jamatkhana of His Highness the Aga Khan. But he believed that in the mosques of the Borahs and of the Sunnis the time kept was local time. It was stated that as the Mahomedans had to say their prayers Five times a day it was convenient to go by the local time. Mr. Harrison submitted that it was not difficult to fix Standard time for these prayers, as the Mahomedans in Delhi and Agra did not find the slightest difficulty in regulating their rites and prayers by the Standard time. Now, they had two times in Bombay, which led to a great deal of confusion both in respect of their business and social engagements. He thought the position was quite unendurable. He strongly deprecated the use of the word "compulsion" in regard to the adoption of time. He thought that whatever time the Government and the Corporation might prescribe anybody and everybody was at liberty to adopt whatever time he liked. He would say one word more about the wording of his motion, which was somewhat limited. He gave it that wording because it concerned himself and his community. They wished that in their business they should not be fettered by time.

In conclusion, he would say that by bringing this motion he wished to ascertain what public feeling was there on this question, and he must say he had no reason to believe that during the last two months the motion was before the public the vast majority of the educated classes in this city had shown itself in favour of Standard time.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

AN AMENDMENT.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman moved an amendment: That the Corporation adopts Standard Time, and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to adjust all Municipal clocks to Standard Time.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta rose to point of order as to whether a notice of motion given by a member could be extended into a subject which went far beyond his own original motion. He thought Dr. Temulji should bring it a quite a separate motion after giving notice.

After some discussion the President ruled that the amendment was in order.

Dr. Temulji said his reason for moving the amendment was to save the time of the Corporation by deciding the question once for all. As it was it created unnecessary unpleasantness and irritation. They should have one time whether it was Standard Time or Bombay Time. They could not tolerate the inconvenience of a double time.

Mr. Mistri: Then why should not we have Bombay Time?

Dr. Temulji: If there is any chance of the Bombay Time being adopted by Government, I have no objection.

Sir Pherozeshah: Government has replied with regard to the representation made to it by the Bombay public, that the matter is under its careful consideration.

Dr. Temulji said he himself was in favour of the Standard Time. They were told that it interfered with the religious practices of the Native communities, but after travelling through India, he was perfectly satisfied that there was not a shadow of reality in this plea. The Standard Time was observed all over India except Calcutta, but looking to the atmosphere of that city and the temper of its people he did not think any sane man would think of changing the time there. If the Standard Time really interfered with religious practices the rulers of Native States, like Baroda and Mysore, would not adopt that time. As to the progressive Parsi community it had never made any fuss about it.

Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas in seconding the amendment remarked that if they were to see the watches of those Corpororors who were in favour of Bombay time they would find that they kept Standard time.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta said that the question for which they had been fighting in this Corporation for the last two years, was not what time the individual members of the Corporation kept, but the question was, were not the people of Bombay as a body in favour of Bombay time? And were not their feelings, sentiments and prejudices so set against the Standard time that though two years had elapsed since the Government had forced that time on them they still resisted it. That was a phenomenon which they had got to understand. Mr. Harrison told them the history of how the Hindus observed the time. However logically one might dissect these things, one must know that when the sentiments and prejudices were concerned, the people did not look to the logic or to the historical origin of those things, but they were guided by the present state of things. Something was said about the progressive and enlightened city of Bombay, but they knew from experience that even in the most civilized countries of the world people were obliged to endure the prejudices of the masses rather than adopt what was scientifically and logically right. Take for instance, the question of weights and measures. How was it that while other civilised countries had introduced the scientific system of weights and measures, it was found impossible to introduce it in England? Sir Hurkisondas and Dr. Temulji said airily that they did not care what time was adopted. He asked them whether they really meant what they said. He asked the Corporation to wait and see what was the effect of the people's representation made at the public meeting the other day to His Excellency the Governor. He had in his hand a letter from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor in which it was said that the matter was under the careful consideration of his Excellency. If the supporters of the Standard time were fair-minded as they represented themselves to be, why should they not wait till that reply was received. He could not see what possible objection the Corporation could have to that procedure. On the former occasion when this question was before the Corporation an argument was brought forward that he had made it a personal question and he wanted to impose his own will upon the Corporation. That argument was used when the citizens of Bombay had not declared their views in the emphatic manner in which they had now done. He denied it was a personal question. He had taken up that question for the purpose of showing that however ignorant and prejudiced the people might be, it was not right and proper to drive them to adopt a measure against their wishes. He frankly confessed he should like to say as little as possible on an occasion of this character,—but he could not help saying that he deplored grievously that the present time should have been taken by Mr. Harrison to agitate this question. This was a time when sober, thoughtful and discreet men of all races and creeds and all shades of opinion should put together their heads to promote peace and harmony. This was not the time for adopting the policy of pin-pricking. Why should they pin-prick the people when they did not want this change? Coming to the question whether Standard time was the proper time to keep, Sir Pherozeshah said that that time had not been approved of by the Royal Society, and challenged Mr. Harrison to say whether in any country in the world Standard time had been introduced in such large areas as was done in India. Had even America dreamt of introducing Standard time except in restricted areas? The idea was not only unscientific but monstrous that the whole continent of India should be reduced to adopt Standard time. With regard to Calcutta Sir Pherozeshah averred that the Marwari Association was against Standard time. Mr. Harrison had failed to understand the significance of Calcutta not adopting Standard time. Calcutta was the seat of the Government of India; Calcutta was a place where there was by far a larger body of Europeans than anywhere else in India. How was it that they were going on contentedly there, and even the Government House there kept the local time? Mr. Harrison could not feel that interest which he himself felt in the welfare of Bombay, and he did not like to see Bombay, which was considered to be the first city in India, indirectly obliged to do what the Government themselves had not been able to carry out in the city of Calcutta, the seat of the Government and the Viceroy.

Sir Pherozeshah then proceeded to deal with the circumstances in which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust accepted Standard Time, and the opinions expressed against it by the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes and the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the late Municipal Commissioner. He next referred to the introduction of Madras time in Bombay some years, its subsequent withdrawal, and the satisfaction expressed by the "Times of India" at the resolution of the Bombay Government reverting to the local time.

Sir Pherozeshah concluded by moving the following amendment: That the consideration of this subject be postponed till His Excellency the Governor in Council has considered and dealt with the prayer of the public meeting in regard to the question of Standard Time.

Mr. Sharafali Mamuji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he could not see any objection to adjourning the debate till the receipt of some reply from the Government, provided it was received within reasonable time.

The Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey said it was very difficult to state when the reply would be received. The Bombay Government would have to go to the Government of India, which meant delay. But he had not think a few months' delay would do any harm. He thought they should wait until they received a reply from Government.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said he did not think there was any use in waiting for the reply.

Mr. MacDonald: I ask Sir Pherozeshah if he will abide by the decision of the Government?

Sir Pherozeshah:—There will be no other help but to do so. That will be the last decision of the Government of Bombay on the subject.

Mr. MacDonald: I should like to have a definite answer whether you will stand by that decision.

Sir Pherozeshah: Yes. I have given it as my personal view that if the Government still adheres to its resolution there is no help for the Corporation.

Mr. Harrison said he quite agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that the present was not the proper time for discussing this subject. He understood Sir Pherozeshah to say that it was his personal opinion that if the decision of the Government was against any revision to local time he, for himself, thought it hopeless to oppose it. They knew that Sir Pherozeshah's personal opinion carried an enormous weight in this Corporation and he hoped everybody in the Corporation would consider such decision. He for one was perfectly ready to accept it.

Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 6.

SEVEN FURLONG RACE.—Mint, 9st 8lbs; William Rufus, 8st 12lbs; Maharaja, 8st 9lbs; Young Gazelle, 8st 6lbs; Girgistan, 8st 2lbs; King Cobweb, 7st 12lbs; Nippon, 7st 5lbs; Broadrib, 7st 3lbs; Envoy, 6st 12lbs; and Sabah, 6st 7lbs.

FIVE FURLONG RACE.—Posco, 10st 1lb; Tana, 9st 4lbs; Manlock, 9st. 1lb; Twistum, 9st; Victor, 7st 3lbs; Royal Revenge, 7st 1lb; Annexe, 7st; Misty Dick. 6st 10lbs; and Stars 6st 7lbs.

ONE MILE RACE.—Morette, 10st 3lbs; Haloya, 9st 12lbs; Royalist, 9st 9lbs; Circuit, 9st 3lbs; Wakeful, 9st 1lb; Solent, 6st 7lbs; and Platoon, 6st.

ONE MILE RACE.—Phil Courage, 9st 13lbs; Roseland, 9st 5lbs; Phryne, 9st 3lbs; Simon, 9st 2lbs; Pearl, 8st 7lbs; Nobleman, 8st 3lbs; Emerald, 7st 8lbs; and Cowslip, 7st 2lbs.

ONE AND A HALF MILE RACE.—Vasco, 9st 12lbs; Maharaja, 8st 9lbs; King Cobweb, 8st 4lbs; Envoy, 7st 7lbs; and Martin, 6st 10lbs.

THE SELLING PLATE—SIX FURLONGS.—Stars, Rs. 1,200; Harpist, Rs. 800; Well Done, Rs. 800; Gunner, Rs. 800; and Royal Revenge, Rs. 500.

FROM the Report of the Directors of the Dharwar Gold Mines, Limited, which was to be submitted at the sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company on the 23rd June, we learn that Mr. D. Gill Jenkins has been appointed Manager in the place of Mr. Robert Collins, who retires shortly. The balance of resources to the credit of the Company amounted on the 31st March last to £14,315, and the policy of the Company is to continue the vigorous development of its Hosur Block in the hope that that Mine will soon have reached a stage of importance sufficient to justify its flotation as a separate concern, when a substantial profit should accrue to the parent Company. The Company now holds under mining leases a total area of 4,016·11 acres, and under option 7,348·65 acres, and, as soon as it is in a position to do so, prospecting operations on some of the option blocks will be undertaken.

THE question of opening a Paper Currency office at Delhi has once more come to the front, says the "Pioneer." The native traders are anxious to have greater facilities for the transaction of their business, and the Punjab Chamber of Commerce has pronounced in favour of a Currency Agency. It is even suggested that the Agency should not only be empowered to issue and cash its own Notes, but also should be linked up with the Calcutta Circle. The Chamber recommends, in short, the establishment of an office similar to those of Lahore and Cawnpore, feeling that the wider the circle of its operation the greater will be its usefulness. It is noted, however, that an Agency was twice before opened in Delhi, once in 1882 and again in 1887, but in each case it had to be closed as there were no transactions for several months. The trade of Delhi has expanded so enormously in the last twenty years, and the town is now such an important railway centre, that the experiment of giving it a Paper Currency office might well be tried again. It would probably be found that large and continuous transactions would now take place.

ECLIPSE STAKES. LIVERPOOL SUMMER CUP.

STARTING PRICE commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,

BOMBAY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

POONA SEDITION CASES.

The "Kal" Sedition Case.

TRIAL AT BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a special jury, Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, editor, printer, and publisher of the "Kal," a Marathi weekly newspaper, published in Poona, was charged under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and with promoting ill feeling between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. D. B. Binning instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused conducted his own case. The following gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. G. H. McCausland, foreman.

Mr. Mahomed Yusuf	Mr. A. J. Billimoria
Mr. L. W. Michael	Mr. H. E. E. Kurwa
Mr H. G. Clark	Mr. J. M. Mait
Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash	Mr. Pochaji Byramji Dubash

The charges against the accused were laid in respect of an article printed in his paper, in the issue of the 15th May, regarding the list of prizes awarded to the Police in the matter of the bomb-outrage case. In order to show what his intentions were in penning the article, the prosecution had got translated three more articles from his paper of the following dates:—20th March, 29th May, and 5th June 1908, of which they had given notice to the accused, but which articles did not form part of the proceedings against the accused in the Police Court. As the accused was not represented, it was the Judge's wish that these should not be read to the jury, or commented upon, before they were proved put in, in the regular course, Mr. Branson at once acquiesced in the proposal.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

The Advocate General, in opening the case, made an address extending to over two-and-a-half hours.

He said among other things, that in so far as the prosecution was concerned, the case ought not to occupy much time; nor should it occupy any length of time, in so far as the accused was concerned, although counsel did not know what the defence was. But if the accused was a wise man, in view of the articles charged to him he would not take long to satisfy the Court of his innocence about the articles in question. The wording of itself would be sufficient to satisfy the Court that the case against the accused was made out. Before the Magistrate, the accused had simply said, that he was the editor of the paper; that would justify the prosecution in bringing evidence to show that formerly the paper was "Jagad-Hitechu," and was published in Shanwar Peth; and later, it became "Kal," published in the Manohar press, in Kasba Peth. Under the declarations made by the accused according to Act 25 of 1867, these facts were noticeable. He was owner of the Manohar printing press. There was an imprint in the issues of his paper in support of this. If further authority was required on this point, it was to be found in I. L. R. 9 Mad. 387, that he was responsible for what had appeared in his paper. There was also the decision of Mr. Justice Batty in 8 Bom. L. Repr. 435. Should he deny the responsibility for what had appeared in his paper, the burden of proof would lie very heavily on him, to prove that it was without his knowledge, and in express violation of his directions, that the article appeared. It would be monstrous if the law allowed a printer and publisher to print and publish a violent and outrageous article in his paper; and accept his excuse that he was not responsible for the publication. The authorities were, however, in support of what counsel had advanced for the accused's own personal responsibility. There was 11 Cox. Crown Cases 44, in which it was laid down that because an article had been copied from a foreign paper, it would not become excused or privileged; the printer and publisher was equally liable, as if it had been not copied from foreign newspapers, and written in the place itself; an accused person must take the natural consequences of his acts. The Indian authorities were similar to the English; notably, Mr. Justice Strachey's rulings in a case, which, Mr. Branson said, would be the burden of his song in this case. The propositions, of law laid down by that learned Judge had met with the final approval of the Full Bench, and then of the Privy Council, and it finally led to the amendment of the Penal Code in 1898, in respect of the Sections mentioned in the indictment. Then Mr. Branson pointed out how he proposed to deal with the question of jurisdiction, which the Court had in this case; because the "Kal" was sold and circulated in Bombay. Both the Sections, he submitted, were somewhat identical in spirit, though they were not very cognate; on the 124A., decisions were extant; but not on the 153A. The former was the more important section, and looked at from the light decisions threw, the latter Section would become clear of comprehension. In a former case an attempt was made to apply the principles of the English Act of Seditious Libels. They in India had no concern with it; it was a Judge-made law in England. They were only bound to adhere to the wording of the Sections as laid down in the Indian Penal Code.

Copies of the Sections were handed round to the Jury by Mr. Branson, with the permission of the Judge, and then Mr. Branson proceeded to quote passages from the elaborate summing-up of Mr. Justice Strachey, 22 Bom. I. L. R. 112. To the wording of this summing-up, on which the then defence had based a charge of misdirection, their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, saw no reason to take exceptions, or suggest corrections. It had, therefore, obtained the complete concurrence of the Privy Council not only on the the working, but also on the spirit of the summing. "Banga Bashi" case of Bengal. Sir Cromer Petterham, Chief Justice of Calcutta, had laid down according to 19 Cal, 44, that disaffection meant absence of affection, Mr. Justice Strachey had corrected that definition; and said, disaffection was not the absence of a feeling, that it was not the absence of an adverse feeling. An editor was not liable for what he had meant; he was liable for what he had written. And the jury were the sole judges to construe the writing, and of the meaning and expressions of the words written, taking them in connection with time, place, and circumstances, and the readers to whom they were in the main addressed. It was for the jury to draw conclusions. It be remembered that in the present case the writings were addressed not to educated classes like those of Bombay but mostly to persons in Poona and the surrounding districts, to induce in them the belief that they were being treated very harshly and violently by Government. There would be no doubt as to the aim of the message sent. If there was not the exciting of disaffection in it the attempt was quite sufficient to bring the accused person under the Section. It mattered not two straws, whether the attempt succeeded or not. Were the Government to attain its position unassailable, this would be so naturally; success or no success was absolutely not material to the attempt made to excite disaffection. It was not necessary that the aim should be to excite people to acts of violence and rebellion. It was no defence, according to the authorities, including that of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the late Chief Justice of Bombay, that the mere existence of a grievance, real or imaginary, on which an article was based, was no defence to the indictment of the article; neither the mere fact, assuming the grievance to be true, would be a defence. Counsel quoted from 2 Bom. L. R., and from Maine's, Criminal Law, 296 and 522. It would be the inevitable result of the whole article complained of, that what was stated to be true about grievances, was not true; the consideration of the language would lead to the conclusion, that the intention of the party writing it, was to bring the Government into hatred and contempt, the jury should not allow themselves to be misled by subtle distinctions between the English and the Indian Law. The freedom of speech and writing was limited by restrictions; the explanation to the section set forth where a speaker or writer was protected. Disaffection was defined by Mr. Strachey as, "he must not try to make others feel enmity towards Government;" the amount or intensity of disaffection was immaterial. except perhaps for the purpose of punishment. When criticisms, even strong ones, on measures were made, they were allowable; but when they were made upon the existance and the essential character of Government, the law applied. This question was of the greatest importance to the public and to journalists; the aim of the explanation was to protect honest journalism. So long as a journalist observed the limit, he had nothing to fear. Intention was to be inferred from what would be the probable, natural, and reasonable effect of the article; not by a mere assertion for the defence that his intention was to excite a violent affection. What in England would not excite disaffection, would excite it in India, especially in times of agitation and unrest, in the minds of the Hindus, the Marathas, the Deccanis, the Konkani readers. Every word of Mr. Justice Strachey's summing-up, from which he had deduced several of the rulings already stated, he proposed to adopt for his arguments and would lay it before the jury as forming the basis of the case for the prosecution. He then quoted from 2 Bom. L. R. 286 and 304 about hostility and about the true meaning, and the covered meaning, of an article and the inuendoes contained in it. He also quoted from 8 Bom. L. Repr 421. He then handed round to the jury printed copies of the authorised English translation of the article. Counsel said, the article contained its own condemnation, and the condemnation of the person who wrote it. Reading passages from it, counsel went on commenting. He said that it meant to convey that instead of rewarding the European Police, who had arrested the perpetrators of the bomb-outrage, the Government had improperly rewarded the Native Police for its treachery to its countrymen and kept the Europeans in the background. The arrest of dastardly offenders was designated in it as treachery to their own countrymen. Again, it stated, that while sale of State secrets about the defence of Gibraltar and Malta was punished, native policemen in India were encouraged and rewarded by the same Government for treachery to their countrymen. He charged the Government with getting-up bogus meetings of indignation, with the help of its defendents, fifteen days after the bomb affair. The writer had promulgated a libel on his countrymen, when he said there was no genuine sorrow for the motiveless and objectless murders by bomb at Muzeffarpore. He recalled Mr. Rand's murder in Poona, and tauntingly inquired, how long was the British Empire in India to remain on such tottering foundations? He quoted the sayings of Subramania in continuation. Distinations were drawn between Russian bombs and Indian bombs. Russians got the Duma by the bomb; so, he said, give "Swaraj" to India, or there were the bombs. Mr. Dutt was on the writer's brains; he seemed to crop up to him like the head of Charles I, in Mr. Dick, in Dickens. Mr. Dutt was a member of the Council of the Secretary of State of India; in the article it was said that Mr. Dutt was of a similar opinion. If, said Mr. Branson, Mr. Dutt had not already taken proceedings for libel in respect of such a statement, he ought to do so now. Then grievances were enumerated, including the deportations of Lajpatrai and Ajitsing. Almost every word in this article, said Mr. Branson, was clamourous for a conviction under Section 124 A. The accused might not be the author; but that did not matter in the least.

Evidence was then called for this.

Bhasker Vishnu Joshi, B. A., first Assistant in the Oriental Translator's office, was examined by Mr. Binning and gave evidence similar to that given by him in the Police Court, which has already been published recently. Witness put in the sanction accorded by Government to the present prosecution, which bore the signature of Mr. Quin, Secretary to Government. Witness was shewn the "Kal" newspaper of the 20th March 1908, and said he had made a translation of the incriminating article. He was also shown the "Kal" newspaper of 29th May 1908, and said he had translated the article therein as also the article in the paper of the 5th June 1908. Witness had examined the official translations of the articles and had found them to be correct.

Mr. Binning read to the jury, without any comments, translations of the three articles in question, remarking that his learned senior would offer comments upon them in due course.

The accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

Narayen Nurso, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Khunderao, Laud, and Mehta, and Manager of the Hind Agency, who was examined in the Police Court, was the next witness called. He said he knew the accused, who was the editor of the "Kal" newspaper, and that he received 650 copies of the paper every week:—

Accused declined to cross examine the witness.

Anand Lukhshman Deshmukh, a clerk in the office of the Collector of Bombay, knew the accused by sight. He was a subscriber of the "Kal" newspaper, which he received at his residence in Girgaum by post.

Ganpat Krishnaji Patel, examined by Mr. Binning, said he lived in Chimbhar Lane, Bombay, and was a subscriber of the "Kal" newspaper.

Accused declined to cross-examine. Mr. Branson said some witnesses from Poona, who were present in Court now, but were not present in the morning, would state that the "Kal" was printed at the Manohar Press, Poona. The learned counsel said he thought the evidence would be important at a later stage, because he intended to apply for the forfeiture of the press.

The accused, in answer to the judge, said he had to make a statement to the Court in his defence. It was as follows:—

THE ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

I am the editor, publisher, and proprietor of the "Kal" newspaper, which is published in Poona every Friday morning; and I am prepared, as such to accept the legal responsibility of all matter published therein. The aim and object of my paper was always been to help in improving the condition of my countrymen. As regards the articles, which are the subject-matter of the present charges, I admit they contain my honest convictions, and in embodying them in the said articles, I never thought, and I do not think even now, that I was transgressing any law in British India. They were intended as comments on certain official acts, and to voice the general opinion of the people upon the topics of the week. I sincerely believed, and I do still believe, that the act of rewarding police officers at the particular time was premature and ill-advised. The remarks about the meeting held anent the bomb outrage were also intended to caution the Government against being misled by their propopsals for repressive measures. I honestly believe that the granting of political rights and privileges to the people of India is the only remedy for allaying public discontent. As regards the remaining matters contained in the articles, they are merely ancillary to prove the main conclusion. My criticisms of the police officers and the higher authorities were based on their official acts, and cannot therefore be referred to as creating any hostility or ill-feeling between any communities. I therefore submit that I ought to be acquitted of both the charges laid against me.

At this stage the Court adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants, Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Desai on behalf of Mr. Bahadurji continued the cross-examination of Merwanji N. Mistri, Engineer. In the course of which witness said that Rs. 30 per square yard would be a fair value for the plots referred to; Rs. 15 would be a fair value for the other plots. It would take two years to dispose of these plots. If the plots were divided into smaller parts, it would enhance the value. With regard to Bellasis Road property, witness said he valued it on a rental basis. The total value of land and buildings is Rs. 73,836. Plots in Nagpada scheme was far superior to the property in question. The width of the Bellasis Road was more than 40 feet. It may be 60 feet. The total rental was Rs. 620. Witness was then questioned in detail the value of the several plots comprised in the property. Regarding Love Lane property, witness said he had valued it partly on the rental basis and partly on the basis of it being divided into plots of vacant land. According to his scheme, he had taken into consideration the value of materials in valuing the plots. Witness said that in all these cases, it would not be better to value these properties on the basis of valuing land and building on it. Hypothetical scheme would be better. So also with regard to Nesbit Lane property.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that the Immamwada property was not laid out to its best advantage. It would not pay to pull down those buildings and make a hypothetical scheme. The total value of the property was nearly two lakhs in a round figure. The value of the materials pulled down and the ten per cent. sale added on to it would give only about a lakh of rupees. The Basis of valuing the property on rental basis was the most favourable way of doing it from the point of view of the vendor. Where he had valued on the hypothetical basis the property would come out much less in value. It frequently happens that in valuing property on a rental bases, the kind would come out at minus value. Speaking generally of all the properties witness said he valued them at their fullest value.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Kamlakar Vishnu, a clerk in the Assessment Department of the Bombay Municipality. He said he produced the book of 1880 showing the name of properties. The property marked 14A stood in the name of His Highness the Aga Khan. In the book of 1881, the entry was in the same way. It never stood in the name of Janghi Shah. In the book of 1901 the Peroo Lane property stood in the name of Muhamad Shabuddin Palunkar and it was so in 1880 and 1881. The Municipal taxes for that property were made out in the name of Muhamad Shabuddin Palunkar.

In the afternoon, yesterday, Mr. Bhadurji continued the cross-examination of lady Ali Shah the mother of the present Aga Khan.

You have heard that Bibi Saheb stated in this Court that she was Ashnashari all her life? I do not know that, but I know that she was an Ashnashari for the last ten or fifteen years.

How did you know that? She performed the Ziareth at the Roza Khani some ten or fifteen years ago. Before that I did not see her performing it.

Before that, can you swear that she was not repeating the Ziareth? I cannot swear to that but I can say that I have not seen her repeating the Ziareth ten or fifteen years ago.

Continuing witness said that she did not know anything about the faith of Bibi Saheb before ten or fifteen years ago. Questioned as to whether she knew of any instance in which Roza was considered complete without the recital of Ziareth, witness said that Roza had nothing to do with the Ziareth.

Witness said that she did not know if Jangi Shah was an Ashnashari. She did not know what his religious faith was. She had heard that he had made a will. She heard it about two or three months ago. Her daughter-in-law is an Ashnashari, but witness did not know if Shamsuddin was an Ashnashari, or an Imami Ismaili. So also with regard to the faith of Shahr kshah, and Farukshah, witness did not know what their faith was.

In the wakfnama made by Hassan Ali, is there not a salutation to Kerbella and Kazamien? The writer was an Ashnashari, the city to which the document should go contained Ashnashari. Whenever I write Kerbella and Kazamien I use the solutation.

Continuing witness said that she did not see the writer of the document but she heard about him from Hassan Ali. Within one year after her arrival here Hassan Ali told her about the wakfnamah, but she did not remember the name of the writer. Kazamien is the place where the seventh and the ninth Imams are buried and so it was the practice of salutation in regard to that place. In Hasan Ali's time witness did not go into the Dufterkhana; nor did she go in the time of her husband. She did not see any Dufter kept there during the time of Hussan Ali. Questioned as to whether books of account were kept in the Dufter Khana witness said that the meaning was so, but no books of account were kept. She heard Hassam Ali saying that no books of account were kept. He had no books but the Hasur Kamaria kept small books. This was the practice during the time of Ali Shah also. Witness had seen these small books of accounts kept during the time of Hussan Ali and Ali Sha. In the time of Hasan Ali, she saw these small books being sent to Junagadh. She saw these books being sent about two or three occasions. In all about nine or ten books were sent. The first occasion was about three years, before the death of Hassan Ali Shah and the second five or six years before his death. Questioned as to why these books were given to Vazir Ismail, witness said they were given for the purpose of checking the accounts. Greater income was sent by him from Junagadh.

[Further hearing was then adjourned.]

POLICE COURT

THE MAIDAN DISTURBANCE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Superintendent Stanford charged (1) Waman Yeshmant, (2) Doula Narayen, (3) Jethalal Chunilal, (4) Mahadeo Balkrishna, (5) Jethashanker Keshavji, (6) Ramchandra Jagannath and (7) Manilal Kanchanlal with knowingly joinings or continuing in assembly of five or more persons after it had been commanded to disperse. Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department conducted the prosecution. Mr. Motiwalla, Barrister-at-law, defended the second accused; Mr. Shah, pleader appeared for the third accused; Mr. Navalkar, pleader for the fourth and sixth accused; Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader for the fifth accused; and Mr. D. M. Thakore, pleader for the seventh accused.

After one of the prosecution witnesses, had been cross-examined by the defence pleaders, further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Judgment on Motion.

185-06—Hiralal and T The Advocate General of Bombay vs Lallubhai Pranvalubhdas and another Ardeser H D and Co.

Suit for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow, G W and Co., Haji Bibi, widow, vs. H. E. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others. Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For dismissal.

124-125—Little and Co Re Land Acquisation Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Narrandas Kanji.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

189-07—Mulla and M—Goculdas Ramdas vs Joshi Narsey Keshavji Adeser H D and Co.

360-08—Captain and V R D Sethna vs Suleman Esmail.

381-08—Pestonji R and K—Bai Verbaji widow vs. Bomonsha Edulji Poonegar.

416-08—Matubhoy J and M Currimbhoy Lalji and Co—the firm vs W J Brooke and another.

431-08—Smetham B and Co Allibhai Gangji vs Ismail Doosa Mulji and K.

432-08—Shamrao M and H Dhirajlal Vs vs Davidas Vandrawandas.

447-08—Edgelow G W and Co Phiroze Sethna vs Gopalji Cullianji and anot

473-08—Captain and V R D Sethna vs Mowji Gopalji Ardeser H D and Co.

480-08—Hiralal and Co. Messrs Vishram and Co the firm vs Messrs Modak and Co., the firm.

Reference for hearing and final disposal.

2-06—E F Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re Government and Esufali Salebhai Nanu H and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

996-07—Jamsetjee R and D Chhagan Khousal vs Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

401-16299-02—447-18019-02—Smetham B and Co—Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07—Ardeser H D and Co Soonabai wid

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market :—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!

SCOTT'S STABLES,

GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I.M.S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."
Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with the Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAOUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.
Each Vol, Rs. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols, Rs. 15-6.
Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
"THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1½in. to 20in. by 7½in.
2,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS,
INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A I" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.
MOTOR TYRES & TUBES
of every description in stock.
For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.
A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—
THE SECRETARY,
19, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and in every shade as :—
Long Cloth, Domettas, Table Cloths, Chaders, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Bedford Cords, Shirts, Tweeds, Flannel Cloths patterns, Addi Khaki, Khaki Drills, Jeans, Serges, Khaki Serges, Khaki Tweeds, Khaki Flannels, Khaki Domettas, Khaki Cloth, Khaki Shirting Cloths, Khaki Chaders, Khaki Dhotis, Khaki Long Cloth, Bed Ticking, Bed Sheets, Coloured Table Cloths Turkish Towels, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Towels, Cloth for Gents' Coats, Trousers, Caps, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz., Socks, Hose, Banian, Gentlemen's Vests & Merino Goods, Belts, Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions viz., Sewing Thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet, Cotton Mercerised Thread for embroidery, Darning Thread, Tape Thread, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Simpson Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Sassoon Street, Bombay.
Do, —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
9, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50,00.000
HEAD OFFICE :
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCHES :
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain,
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.
CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM
NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use
THILUM.
SOLD EVERY WHERE.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of three or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form. Postage free Annas, Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY,
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff,

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1908.

A RED SHIRT.

It is related that some twenty years ago an engineer officer was brought, by reason of frequent and severe attacks of sun fever, to the point of considering whether he was fit to continue a military career. All attempts to protect himself against the sun's influence had failed, when it suddenly occurred to him to treat himself like a sensitive photographic plate by arresting that portion of the sun's light which had a chemical effect on his body. He therefore had an orange lining made for his clothing, and even lined his topi with the same material, and to his great satisfaction he found himself free from the symptoms that had so much distressed him. All thought of abandoning his profession was set aside, and about fifteen years ago he described his experiences in the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Fifteen years is a sufficient period to allow the world to forget a valuable discovery, and many a man in the interval has been more or less permanently disabled; but the idea was not altogether lost, for quite recently it was the subject of a lecture in London by Colonel Maude, R.E., which has again brought the subject into prominence. The Colonel said:—"The first and greatest enemy of digestion is the sun. Those who have suffered from it will need no technical demonstration of the fact. It will be sufficient to state that excess of actinic rays produces certain disturbances in the great nerve centres, running down the spinal column, which react upon the stomach and render it more or less incapable of performing its proper functions. But, as every photographer knows, the actinic rays can be filtered out by using a screen of suitable colour—anything in the colour prism between yellow and dark red. And acting on this idea, some twenty-five years ago in India, I found that by lining my hat and coat with any material of the proper colour, I could render myself quite immune, even to the sun of Scinde. If expense is an object a red shirt might be used instead of the red lining."

In the discussion that followed the lecture Lieutenant-Colonel A. Duncan, I.M.S. (retired), told him that, during the Afghan war, he received a severe sun-stroke which necessitated two years' sick leave. On returning to duty he had a second attack, and in the succeeding hot weather he suffered from intense headaches. His third attack was during the Black Mountain campaign, for which again he had two years' sick leave. On returning to India he read an article by Colonel Maude on the good effects of lining the helmet with red, which he at once put to use, and during the rest of his service he had no further sun troubles. He also wore a red shirt. He recommended these remedies to several of his patients, who, he learned, ceased to suffer from sun attacks. The results of Colonel Maude's experiments must have been well-known during the Soudan campaign and yet the approved protection for the soldier at the time was a spine pad which was fixed in his jacket, causing intense discomfort. The information now available on this subject should find extensive application in many directions, for it is evident that once its efficacy has been proved upon clothing, it should be extended to other forms of protection. Travellers by sea in the tropics have often found that the influence of the sun's actinic ray is perceptible through double awnings, especially when they are stretched only a short distance above the heads of the passengers. An orange under-awning would remove the sense of discomfort, and the same modification would apply to other awnings and to tents in general.

Of the total of fatigue felt by a man at the end of a day's work out of doors a considerable amount may be laid to the account of the sun, and may be avoided by suitable precautions. It is already well known that a coat of lime-wash applied to the exterior surface of an iron roof will reduce the temperature of the metal by at least 26 degrees Fahrenheit when exposed to the sun in India; but the means that retard the passage of the heat ray do not influence similarly the actinic ray. A coating of orange or red on the under side of the roof might be tried with reasonable hopes of success. So many workshops, stores and dwellings are now roofed with iron and afterwards tiled to reduce the interior temperature, that all simpler and cheaper remedies deserve a thorough and very careful trial. The absorption of heat by the same material when coloured differently has already been made the subject of very careful experiment. In Buck's Hygiene, the observations of Von Harlinger on the absorption of the sun's heat in cotton shirtings, due to variety of colour, are recorded as follows:—White 100, pale yellow 102, strong yellow 140, light green 155, Turkey Red 165, dark green 168, light blue 193, black 208. The above figures do not represent degrees of heat but simply ratios. If the quantity of heat absorbed by the white surface be taken to represent 100, the quantity absorbed by a black surface would be represented by 208, or more than twice as much. The difference in heat absorption of black and white clothing becomes at once apparent. A careful study of the influence of the sun's heat upon clothing and buildings is a necessary part of the education of every builder, hygienist and medical man in tropical countries, and a close attention to this subject will ensure an amount of comfort and well, being to which we are, for the present, comparative strangers. In the meantime outfitters may consider the advisability of adding red shirts, or under shirts, to their stock of clothing, and of providing suitably coloured linings to their head-gear.

THE NEW PARSI BARONET AND THE OLD ONES.

After the lapse of eighteen years the Parsi community has been honoured once more by a Baronetcy conferred on one of its prominent members, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, the head of the Readymoney family. Baronetcy is the lowest in the scale of hereditary titles, but it is, as is well known, the only such title bestowed on natives of this country. A hundred years after British Rule was established in India by the battle of Plassey a native of India was first created a Baronet by the late Queen on her thirty-eighth birthday on 24th May 1857. This was the famous Parsi philanthropist whose name is a household word everywhere in India, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, who had previously for fifteen years since 1842, enjoyed the honour of Knighthood. This distinguished Parsi citizen was then far advanced in age, being a few weeks short of completing his seventy-fourth year, and in less than two years he closed his eminently useful career in April 1859. This time last year we commemorated in these columns the Golden Jubilee of this the premier Indian Baronetcy, and briefly recounted the dark days for the British Empire in this land when news arrived here of this unique honour which the Queen had conferred on one of her Indian subjects, many of whom had at that very moment madly risen against the English rule in mutiny and treason. The present times may be said to bear some slight resemblance to those days, and treason and sedition are rampant once more in this unfortunate land. And once more the Sovereign has delighted to honour in this signal way one of his Indian subjects, regardless of the fact that India is far from being politically quiet. It is characteristic of the British rule that it should be quick to reward merit as well as to pounce upon evil-doers.

Exactly a generation after the creation of the first Indian Baronet in 1857, a second Baronetcy was conferred in 1890 on another native of India. This recipient, Sir Dinshaw Petit, was also a Parsi, whom the noble example set by Sir Jamsetji and the generous way in which his Sovereign had rewarded him may be said to have incited to worthy emulation. Sir Dinshaw Petit had also been previously created a Knight in 1887, but unlike Sir Jamsetji he had not to wait long for the higher honour, which came to him only three years after. He was also seven years younger than the first venerable Baronet—being in his sixty-seventh year. He enjoyed his Baronetcy for eleven years—dying in May 1901 at the advanced age of 78, two years older than Sir Jamsetji, the first Baronet. He was succeeded by his grandson, for his son had predeceased him, at the early age of 28; and this grandson holds at the present day the second Baronetcy conferred on a native. Eighteen years have elapsed since the late Sir Dinshaw got his hereditary honour, and again a Parsi gentleman has been selected by His Majesty the King for a third like honour. Sir Jehangir was born in 1853 and consequently is in his fifty-fourth year. He is the youngest Parsi who has been created a Baronet, though many younger Parsis have succeeded their fathers in the Baronetcy, notably the fifth Sir Jamsetji, who has just succeeded to the premier Baronetcy. Sir Jehangir's adoptive father was a very distinguished merchant, who made a great mark in the last generation by his wide charities, and was knighted in 1872 as Sir Cowasji Jehangir. He died at the somewhat early age of 66 in 1878, and it was generally believed at the time that had he lived longer, a Baronetcy would have been conferred on him. But probably he was indifferent, as he had no issue of his own living to succeed him if this title were conferred. He adopted the grandson of his brother, who continued his traditions of wide and far-reaching philanthropy, and who was knighted as Sir Jehangir in 1895. Sir Jehangir is now, after thirteen years' knighthood, made a Baronet; and thus the Parsis have the record, unique among all Indian communities, of having three Baronetcies held by its members. The Readymoney family to which Sir Jehangir belongs is very old, having come to Bombay from Gujerat nearly two centuries ago, in 1717. A member of this family first opened the lucrative China trade for the Parsis about the middle of the eighteenth century, a trade in which the first Sir Jamsetji long afterwards amassed his great wealth. Another member is mentioned by Moor, the famous author of the "Hindu Pantheon," as having fed thousands of the poor people who had flocked to Bombay during the great famine of 1791-92. Many of the Readymoney family in the past have been members of the Parsi Panchayet, a great and substantial honour in those days conferred by the community on its leading men.

STANDARD TIME.

Yesterday's discussion in the Corporation on the subject of the adoption of Standard Time was satisfactory so far as it went, the more so as it was carried out in good humour. A large number of spectators assembled in the galleries and at first showed signs of demonstrating their feelings. But the President warned them against expressing approval or disapproval of what was said and no disorder occurred in consequence. It seems clear that the motion to alter the Municipal clocks would have been carried, but the feeling was expressed that it would be well to wait the reply of Government to the resolution of the Madhav Bagh meeting before coming to a decision. Mr. Harrison, as mover of yesterday's proposition, agreed to a postponement, Sir Pherozesha Mehta on his part undertaking that if Government decided not to comply with the request of the meeting he personably would offer no further opposition. Considering that it was Government which ordered the change to Standard Time, the purport of Government's reply may, we imagine, be taken for granted. And it must be remembered that even if we arrive at something more nearly approaching unanimity than before in general observance, there is nothing to prevent religious bodies keeping whatsoever time they choose in their homes and temples or on their own private premises, but public time will be all one.

THE LATE LORD CHELSEA.

The death of Lord Chelsea removes a man who was extremely well known in society. As the son and heir of Earl Cadogan Lord Chelsea figured conspicuously amongst the great of Ireland during his father's popular reign at Dublin Castle; and being blessed with wealth in plenty the whole Cadogan family have always been prominent amongst the pleasure-loving. Lord Cadogan will have the sympathy of everybody in his bereavement, especially as he lost his amiable wife but a year or so ago; and there have been other sad deaths in the family of late. Lord Cadogan has, too, had the almost unique misfortune of losing two sons who in their day bore the courtesy title of Viscount Chelsea, his first-born son having died thirty years ago. Lord Cadogan is happily not perplexed for want of an heir to his titles and considerable London and provincial properties, as he had a large family of sons, while the late Viscount Chelsea leaves a son aged five, whose advent was preceded by the births to Lord and Lady Chelsea of five girls. The Cadogan peerage was the reward of one of Marlborough's Generals.

A SPECIAL pension of Rs. 250 monthly has been granted to Rai Saligram Bahadur, formerly Superintendent of Post Offices.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt at 10 p.m. on the 5th instant at Darjeeling and Kurseong, lasting several seconds, but apparently no damage was caused.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the Outward Mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 11 a.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th June shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1907 of 35,282 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 15,690 in the earnings.

MISS BERTHA OWEN, of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, and who was for some time on the staff of the Lady Ampthill Nurses Institute, has been appointed Matron of the Civil Hospital, Mandalay.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Mint Extensions.

HOME MADE WILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 22.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Now that Parliament has gone into recess, and the health of the Minister of Customs has somewhat improved, some of the changes in the Customs Department already foreshadowed are likely to take place. The greatest change, however the establishment of the Tariff Administration Appeal Board, on which the department and outside experts would be represented, is likely to be delayed for some time. Meanwhile important improvements are to be made almost at once in the central administration, and a reshuffling of Collectors is to follow. When he has completed his present round of inspections the Controller-General of Customs, who is at present in Queensland, will cease to be troubled with the minutiæ of administration. He will occupy the position of consulting expert and referee in all the larger questions, which are now crowding in upon Mr. Chapman's department. Dr. Wollaston will retain his post as Controller-General, but will be relieved of the bulk of the executive duties attached to the office, by an Assistant Controller-General, Mr. N. Lockyer. Hitherto Mr. Lockyer has been Assistant Controller in special circumstances. Under the original arrangement he was to reside in Sydney, and, in the event of his succeeding Dr. Wollaston at some future date, the position of Assistant Controller-General was to lapse. It is now proposed that position should be permanently created, just as an assistant secretaryship was created in the Post-Office, so as to make a permanent division of the executive responsibilities. Important results are expectrd to follow from the appointment this week of three Customs inspectors. These inspectors will maintain a continuous technical review of the work of the department in all its outlying stations, and in addition, will conduct special investigation. The reshuffle of collectors in the States will begin when the New South Wales Collector, Mr. J. Baxter, retires, which event will take place shortly. It is expected that, should Mr. Smart, the Victorian collector, not be appointed to the proposed Tariff Administration Appeal Board, he will be asked to go to Sydney.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

The South Australian Parliament will be called together for the transaction of business on the third Thursday in July, and the Ministry anticipate a period of peace and progress while the Houses are in session. Most of the controversial subjects are for the time being "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," while there is no cloud upon the political horizon. There is a full programme of routine matters to be attended to while here and there amid the list will be found measures of the first importance. No subjects, however which are calculated to arouse the angry passions of legislators or electors are likely to be brought forward unless it may be in connection with the inevitable Taxation Bill. The income tax revenue for the current twelve months is being derived under the provisions of a statute the operation of which was limited to three years. It will therefore be necessary to re-enact the measure in some form unless a large amount of income is to be sacrificed, and in this connection the Government may think it wise to bring down once more the progressive land taxation scheme which has already been twice rejected by the Legislative Council. Closely associated with that proposal is the Compulsory Land Repurchase Bill which is designed to open up eligible farming areas, which are now withheld by their owners from cultivation. On both these matters there has been more or less vigorous and acrimonious discussion in the past, and they may again cause warm interchanges in the present year. The attitude of the leader of the Opposition in regard to both of them, however, is such as to preclude any serious attempt by the other side of the House of Assembly to embarrass the Government in connection with their passage. Their success in the people's Chamber is a foregone conclusion, and apparently their rejection in the other branch of the Legislature is equally certain, although the manifest approval of the general body of the electors may count for something even in the Council. The Premier will be back in Adelaide nearly a week before Parliament opens and a few days afterwards the Price Cabinet will celebrate the completion of the third year of its existence. Thereafter all its members will have qualified for the lifelong prefix of "honorable," and the country will be ready to acknowledge that by their achievements they have well deserved both length of days and honor During the coming period of Parliamentary work the Government hope to finalise a number of Bills which were advanced last session to their committee stage. These include the consolidation of the laws relating to brands and to foods and drugs, the measure approving of the establishment of metropolitan abattoirs. An important matter which is still unsettled is the Murray waters agreement, but its ratification is contingent upon action in New South Wales and Victoria. Amendments of the Constitution are also pressing and will no doubt be dealt with this year either with or without the clause empowering the appointment of a fifth paid Minister.

THE APPRENTICE PROBLEM.

Has the Government dropped the apprentice problem or has it not? A resolution was passed at the meeting of the Chamber of Manufactures on Monday night expressing regret that no reference had been made by the Premier in his pre-sessional speech with regard to the question of apprentices, and urging the necessity of placing the matter on a proper basis. Members of the chamber complained that though the Government some time ago appointed a conference to deal with the question, it had now shelved the report, and with it the whole troublesome matter. The Minister of Labor, commenting yesterday on this resolution remarked that the statement suggesting indifference on the part of the Government were unwarranted. The whole matter, he said, is being thoroughly investigated from all aspect in addition to those presented by the conference. One of the recommendations of the conference was that a board should be appointed to regulate the number of apprentices in each trade; but there is also a contention that the business should be controlled, by the wages boards appointed under the Factories Act. It has yet to be determined, the Minister admits, what course shall be taken, but he declares that inquiries are being made to ascertain what is best in the interests of all concerned.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

General trade continues fairly active throughout the State but there is no special movement in any one direction, and operations are chiefly of an ordinary distributing character. The rains at the close of last week were further helpful to the crops and in fact largely benefited all rural industries, while the succeeding fine days have caused vegetation generally to make good headway. Reports from the country are most favourable, and the appearance of the country is extremely satisfactory. The early-sown crops are well up and vigorous, while the seed put in after last month's rain germinated quickly, and is now making a good show. It is not possible just yet to estimate the acreage under crop this year, but although some districts were late in sowing owing to the absence of early spring rains, it is practically certain that there will be no decrease on last year's returns, and when the figures are available a moderate increase will probably be shown. In the pastoral country a good season on the whole is being experienced, and the position is considerably better than was anticipated a couple of months back. There is nothing doing in wool at present, but a full clip of good quality is looked for, and some of the early outside sheds will shortly begin shearing. Apple shipments are light, and the export book for this line has about closed for the season. The total quantity of fresh fruit shipped from South Australia since the opening of the present season is 149,541 cases, and it requires little effect to bring the figures up to 150,000. Of the fruit shipped to markets outside Australasia to date, 145,549 cases were apples, 3,465 pears, 459 grapes, and 68 quinces. Wheat and flour shipments are fairly large, the exports being chiefly to the eastern States and South Africa, the English market at present being against business from this side. Other exports are of a general character, and do not call for special mention.

HOME MADE WILLS.

What the legal fraternity term "home made wills" are a frequent source of litigation, and help materially to bring golden guineas to the pockets of the lawyers. In the Practice Court yesterday the State Chief Justice was asked to interpret the will of one Ellen Anderson, late of Osborne Flat. The document was drawn up for her on 19th May last year, shortly before the date of her death, by John Haig, of Yackandandah. This gentleman suggested that "a lawyer should be engaged"; but the old lady declined. Haig was handed a printed copy of a will, and filled it up to the best of his ability. One clause contained the words (Unto my daughter Frances the homestead and any money remaining, so long as she lives at Osborne Flat, and not with her husband E. S. Cole." According to an affidavit filed in the case, Frances Cole has been deserted by her husband for seven years, and had latterly been supported by her parents. A law point raised during argument was that it was illegal to leave money in a will on condition that an unlawful act should be committed, the stipulation that a married woman should live apart from her husband coming within that definition. The court was therefore asked to decide whether the clause embodied a "condition"—in which case an intestacy would be created—or whether only a mere "direction" was implied. There was also a difficulty about the term "homestead," inasmuch as the land on which the house was built did not belong to deceased, but to her husband, who is still alive. The matter was brought before the court by the executors of the will, James Longstaff and John Haig, as plaintiffs; the defendants being James Anderson, the husband, Agnes Tracey and Frances Cole, daughters of deceased, and a number of infant children. The net value of the estate was £926. His Honor, at the close of argument, said that some important law points were involved in the case, and he reserved judgment. Mr. Lowers, Mr. Piggott, Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Hayes represented various parties interested in the case.

AN AUSTRALIAN MINT.

The arrangement which has for some time been in process of negotiation between the Imperial and Australian Treasuries, by which new Australian silver and bronze coinage is to be issued eventually from the Commonwealth Mint, is on the eve of completion. Now that Mr. Asquith has agreed to take annually £100,000 worth of old coinage at the face value during the period in which new and old coins will be in concurrent use pending the establishment of an Australian Mint, new coinage may be minted in England by the Imperial Government, but in due course Australia is to be put on the same footing as Canada, and will have her own silver mint. Taking as correct the published estimates of the amount of silver to be coined for Australia when the new era opens, viz., £76,000 for the first year's natural demand, and £100,000 to replace [illegible] withdrawn by the British authorities, is the p[illegible] Australia at the present price of silver would b[illegible] £100,000. This estimate is made on the assu[illegible] that the actual coining would cost from £6,0[illegible] £10,000 more than the liberal estimate, and tha[illegible] the work is done in the Commonwealth. If the work were done in England shipping charges, insurance, and interest on the money advanced to purchase bullion would have to be added to the minting charges of the British Government.

AUSTRALIA'S UNDERGROUND WATER SUPPLY.

In a lecture delivered at Hamilton yesterday Professor Rudd claimed that Australia possessed the largest river in the world. Owing to the geological formation of this continent a large proportion of the water flowed underground, and he estimated that a subterranean river flowed through the centre with a width of 200 miles. The water only required bringing to the surface to make this the richest country on earth.

S.

IN the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury commenced the trial of Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, editor, printer and publisher of the "Kal," a Marathi weekly newspaper published in Poona, on charges laid under sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and with promoting ill-feeling between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. It was rumoured that a large number of young Marathas were coming up to Bombay from Poona and other places to attend the trial; and the Bombay Police had wisely issued a public notification taking into their possession the approaches to the Elphinstone, the Mayo, and the University roads which surround the High Court, with a view to excluding all intruders. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. D. B. Blasing, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused, who said he was rather deaf and was allowed to take a seat at the counsels' table, conducted his own case. After Mr. Branson had addressed the jury, and some evidence had been called and the accused had read his statement of defence in which he tried to indicate his articles from the aspersion of their being of a seditious character, the trial was adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

THE DISPUTED ESTIMATES.

Joint Committee Disagrees.

AN EASY GOVERNMENT ALTERNATIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

A joint committee of the Council of the Empire and the Duma has failed to reach agreement regarding the vote of eleven million roubles for new battleships which was rejected by the Duma and subsequently reinserted and adopted by the Council of the Empire.

The Government will therefore apply a clause in the constitution repeating last year's estimates, which made provision for the construction of battleships.

OILFIELD ON FIRE IN GALICIA.

Effect of a Lightning Flash.

SIX WELLS DESTROYED.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Lightning has set fire to an oilfield at Boryslow, in Galicia, and six wells have been destroyed.

It is impossible to approach, owing to the fumes and heat.

The flow of blazing oil has been checked by earthworks, which have been thrown up.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN AMERICA.

Small List of Casualties.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Forty-eight deaths are reported in connection with the 4th of July celebrations in the United States, as compared with 164 in 1907.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

New Governor of Tangier.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Abdul Aziz has appointed Abdul Sadek Governor of Tangier.

THE RUSSIAN MINE DISASTER.

The Tsar's Sympathy.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Two hundred and thirty bodies have been recovered from the mine at Nasvoka, where an explosion lately took place.

The Tsar has sent one thousand pounds to the bereaved.

THE TSAR.

Probable Visit to Cowes Regatta.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that it is practically arranged that the Tsar and Tsaritsa will visit Cowes during the Regatta week in return for the Reval visit.

ABSINTHE IN SWITZERLAND.

Total Prohibition Called For.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A referendum of the people of Switzerland has resulted in an overwhelming decision in favour of the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of absinthe.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Another Survey Party Starts.

LONDON, JULY 5.

An expedition has left Berlin to survey a further five hundred miles of the Baghdad Railway to Aleppo, and specially to select a route over the Taurus Mountains.

The construction is expected to begin at the end of 1909.

RUSSIAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Extensions in the Far East.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Russian Duma has approved the Government's proposals for establishing Consulates-General at Harbin and Mukden, Consulates at Kirin, Tsitsihar and Dalny, and a Vice-Consulate at Kwanchentse.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 5.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the English Mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 a. m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. "Macedonia" left for Colombo and Australia also at 11 a. m. to-day.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. H. E. Ezekiel to be Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution during the absence of Mr. J. Sanders Slater or until further orders.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Dissension among Commanders.

A GRAVE SCANDAL.

"SAPPING THE FOUNDATION OF DISCIPLINE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

Mr. Arthur Lee, M.P., writes to the "Times" calling attention to the national danger involved if it is true, as he fears is undeniable, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet is not on speaking terms with either the commander of his cruiser squadron or with the First Sea Lord.

Mr. Lee asks what the Admiralty proposes to do to end this grave scandal, which is sapping the foundations of discipline.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Bryan's Candidature.

NOMINATION ASSURED ON FIRST BALLOT.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Democratic Convention meets at Denver to-morrow. Mr. Bryan's nomination for the Presidency is considered to be assured on the first ballot.

IRISH LAND LOAN.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Five millions of Irish land stock, bearing interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent, has been issued at 89½.

A RUSSIAN DUEL.

Result of Family Scandal.

COUNT SUMARAKOFF KILLED.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Count Manteuffel of the Russian Horse Guards yesterday shot and killed Count Sumarakoff, the son of Prince Yussupoff, in a duel arising out of a painful family scandal.

DEATH OF DR. DUTHIE.

The Father of Missionaries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

I regret to announce the death, on Friday, of the Rev. Dr. J. Duthie, who was, I believe, the oldest Indian missionary in active work in India. Dr. Duthie arrived in Madras on 15th March 1856 and began work in the famous school then located in Armenian Street, Madras, at which institution some of the finest evangelists the London Mission ever had were trained. In 1859 Dr Duthie was appointed to Nagercoil, where his immediate care was for the school and seminary. The school grew into a college, whose work was favourably regarded by the recent Education Commission. The Seminary has sent out a steady succession of pastors and evangelists who minister to numerous congregations in Travancore. Two years ago Dr. Duthie celebrated his jubilee and shortly afterwards the University of Aberdeen honoured him by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mrs. Duthie began work among women and developed the great lace industry for which Nagercoil has long been famous.

TRAIN WRECKING.

A Dastardly Attempt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

A telegram from Waltair states a dastardly attempt to wreck a train was made last night, the engine of the Madras and S. M. Railway down mail, which left Madras for Calcutta at 6 p.m. being capsized at Palar Bridge at mile 167, between Singarayakonda and Tangataru, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, owing to the removal of two rails near the abutment of the bridge. The carriage next to the engine was derailed, but the rest of the train escaped undamaged.

The driver and two firemen were slightly hurt, but no passengers were injured. The line was repaired for through running of all trains by noon to-day.

A "PURDAH" PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

Miss Clarke gave a "purdah" party at Ganeshkhind this evening, and, despite the wet weather, a very large number of ladies of all communities responded to her invitations, the Hindu ladies including the Rani of Baroda. Parsee ladies in their lovely costumes of variegated tints, Mahomedan ladies in equally attractive dresses and very many English ladies of rank and fashion, all received a warm welcome from Miss Clarke, who spared no efforts to make her guests at home and happy. The susceptibilities and peculiarities identified with the "purdah" system were beautifully studied by the charming hostess. Everything the ladies cherished was provided, and after a pleasant hour's social intercourse the guests left in blinding rain.

CAPTAIN F. McConaghey proceeds this week to Muskat, where he officiates as Resident, vice Major P. Grey, who is on deputation in England in connection with the arms trade.

POONA TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Deputation to the Governor.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke to day received a deputation of the Poona Temperance Association, headed by Dr. Bhandarkar, in the Council Hall.

In the course of his reply, Sir George said :—

Dr. Bhandarkar and Gentlemen,—I am very glad to meet you here to-day, and I regret that you were not able to give me an earlier opportunity of trying to clear away some of the misconceptions which seem to have arisen in regard to the attitude of Government on the most important question of temperance. I wish to say at starting that I sympathise whole-heartedly in a movement designed to prevent one of the greatest evils that has oppressed and degraded mankind. I have seen the effect of these evils in many forms and in many places, and I regard the cause which you represent as worthy of earnest endeavours of Government as well as of associations such as yours. I have read your "statement" with great care. It covers much ground and raised some debateable points. I do not propose to cover the whole ground, which would require a profuse display of figures.

THE SOBRIETY OF INDIANS.

The single question of comparative sobriety of India, now and a century ago, which you have raised would require a prolonged examination, and as accurate data do not exist no definite conclusions could be reached. You have quoted the report of the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, stating that "the use of spirituous liquors was forbidden at Poona," and another by Mr. William Chaplin, who recorded his opinion that "drunkenness is by no means a prevalent vice in Poona, where very few stills are worked." There is other evidence of this period which somewhat conflicts with these statements, and it is certain that the manufacture of liquor was not "prohibited" in the Peishwa's times. There is, in fact, a specific entry in the Peishwa's diaries in 1744-45 recording the farming of revenues which included "taxes on liquor manufactures," and elsewhere there are references which prove that the manufacture of liquor was permitted and was a source of revenue. That the use of liquor was in India as in all other countries in very ancient days is certain. Reference to it occurs in writings of early travellers, and in all parts of the country stills were being worked when these parts came under British administration. It is impossible to say what the consumption then was, as there was no regulated system; but it is difficult to believe that it was not considerable. As illustration of what may occur where natural forces are free to work, I may instance Khandesh, where the first attempt to bring the out-stills under Government control was made in 1884-85. It was found that the consumption for 1885-86 amounted to 604,567 gallons of 28 U. P., apart from the very large illicit consumption. After control had been established consumption was quickly reduced to less than one half, and only reached 404,337 gallons in 1904-05. I may mention these points only in the hope that you will not believe that the use of intoxicants was unknown in India before the advent of British administration. Such a belief is untenable by any one who studies history or has any knowledge of human nature. In India, however, the use of intoxicants seems to have been confined to certain classes in the Deccan who appear to have excelled in temperance. Even in 1904-05 the consumption per head in four typical Deccan districts is as follows:—Ahmednagar, 2 drams; Poona, 5·8 drams; Sholapur, 2·5 drams; and Satara, 1·0 dram. A dram is only equal to the contents of a medium wine-glass, and these figures are very remarkable, because in the case of Poona and Ahmednagar the consumption of large cantonments is included, while Sholapur is a thriving manufacturing town. The annual consumption in the district alone is—Poona, 1·4; Ahmednagar, 0·43. These extremely low figures are, of course, compatible with an increase of drunkenness in case of individuals, and these certainly do not prove that the efforts to promote temperance are not required. They may fairly serve, however, to check any extravagance of statement. The Mahrattas of the Deccan must still be one of the most sober peoples in the world.

THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

I will now try to explain what has been the general policy of Government in regard to the vastly difficult question of liquor. I deeply regret to say that I have seen statements deliberately made to the effect that Government wishes to encourage the vice of drinking in order to increase the revenue. Such statements are opposed to all facts and are unworthy of persons who make them. You, Gentlemen, very wisely do not urge that Government should prohibit the sale of liquor altogether, doubtless because you are well aware that worse evils would follow. You also do not suggest that Government should not tax liquor, because you would naturally be opposed to cheapening intoxicants, and therefore increasing consumption. The policy of Government has been, and is, to make liquor dear; or, in other words, to obtain the maximum of revenue on the minimum of consumption. There is, however, a limit to the application of this principle. If the tax is too high experience proves that illicit distillation and smuggling at once arise. All thoughtful advisers of temperance will admit the truth of this proposition, and will fully understand that cheap illicit liquor which may be distilled at the cost of three annas per gallon would cause widespread demoralization. Of this there have been examples. The policy which the Government of Bombay has followed for many years has been to raise the still-head duty whenever a marked rise in consumption occurs. The Poona district supplies a good illustration of this policy. The consumption in 1884-5 was 119,853 gallons of 20 U. P. The still-head duty was raised, but consumption continued to rise to 153,170 gallons. In 1887-88, the duty was again increased, with insufficient success. A third increase was then made and the consumption at once fell to 130,750 gallons. Many other examples could be given proving the conclusiveness that an increase of revenue does not necessarily mean increase of consumption as has been asserted. Another function of Government is to regulate the number of liquor shops in order that facilities for drinking may not be too great. There has, therefore, been a considerable reduction of shops. In the Poona district the number in 1875 was 79, in 1904-05 it was 68. In the whole of the Sholapur district there are only 34 shops, in Ahmednagar district 23, and in Satara 56. I shall allude to this subject again, and I am quite ready to admit that a further reduction of shops in some cases may be desirable. The point which I wish to emphasize is that the Government policy has not tended to the increase of shops, but has caused a reduction in most cases. You have rightly drawn attention to the startling fact that the cost of liquor per gallon to the liquor contractor in 1905-06 was Rs. 5-5-11, while the maximum selling price for that year fixed by the Excise Department was Rs. 5-4. You have quoted these figures from the official report, and I hope I need not tell you that this significant ment has not escaped the consideration of Government. We are well aware of the grave defects arising from the present system of disposing of shop licences by auction, and we are doing our utmost to remedy those defects. You refer to recent establishment of Government retail shops in Kirkee and Bhadani Peth, and I am sorry that any misconception should have arisen in your minds in regard to this step. The Government has not the slightest intention of entering into the retail trade, but it was most desirable to determine by actual experiment what margin of profit, if any, can be made honestly by the retail dealer under the auction system. As soon as necessary information has been obtained, the departmental management of these shops will cease. I trust that this explanation will be satisfactory to you and will have the effect of removing all existing misconceptions on the subject.

PICKETING AND THE POLICE.

I now come to the three requests to Government with which your statement concludes. It would be a pleasure to me to meet all your wishes, but it is necessary that Government in dealing with all these important questions should regard them in the broadest aspects as affecting the Presidency as a whole. You ask that we should sanction such orders to the police as were issued by the Collector of Nasik in regard to picketing. I will not meet you with a simple "non-possumus," but I will tell you frankly why such a course would be undesirable and unstatesmanlike. In the first place I have read the rules which you drew up for guidance of pickets, and they seem admirable. Rule 8 states that no methods are to be used except turning the minds of drinkers and customers by entreaties. No resort is to be had to abuse or insulting words or any kind of force. If we were all perfect I can imagine that such instructions might be carried out to the letter, but from the evidence I have seen it is quite clear that your instructions were not observed in some cases. I do not in the least blame picketers for this, but I lay down the general proposition that human nature being what it is you cannot so regulate the action of picketers as to make certain that illegal molestation will not occur. As soon as an altercation arises a crowd can generally be counted upon to gather, and in all countries crowds are apt to do things which individuals composing them would avoid. Turning to the other side I gather from evidence that people accosted and sometimes hustled by the pickets in Poona were amazingly quiescent. This may be characteristic of pioneer classes who visit liquor shops in Poona, but it certainly does not apply elsewhere, and there are plenty of places in this presidency where picketers who attempted to restrain people from entering shops would meet with very rough treatment. Put yourself in the position of the man who is walking along a public road for a perfectly lawful purpose, and is accosted or impeded by an unknown person whom he does not wish to speak to. Would you not feel strong resentment, and is it likely that you would feel inclined to follow the precepts, however excellent, of the person who interfered with you. I think that even if you kept your temper to perfection you would consider you had a distinct grievance against the aggressive person, and that an offence against liberty, which we all cherish, had been committed. This, again, is human nature, and accounts for the fact that methods of this kind have never attained more than a momentary success. Your Association is able to employ all methods for promoting temperance which have been successful somewhere, and it has in addition a powerful leverage provided by the caste system which does not exist in western countries. Your position, therefore, picketing apart, is a peculiarly strong one. I need not tell you that if picketing were allowed here it must be allowed elsewhere, and it might be applied to other than temperance objects. A temple or a mosque, when either happened to belong to a small minority, might be picketed. Experience showed that proceedings of this kind lead to unfortunate results. Lastly, I wish to point out to you that there is a good deal of private drinking in Poona, perhaps more than you know. Private drinking may be more serious than occasional visits to a liquor shop, and not only will picketing not touch this evil, but it will almost certainly tend to increase it. The man who is prevented from getting a little glass of liquor at a shop will find the means of obtaining a bottle. I am of course aware that peaceful picketing has recently been legalized in England for a special purpose. I will not discuss the merits or demerits of this change, but I think you will agree with me that between the assemblage of a few workmen at the gates of a factory during a strike and the systematic picketing of liquor shops in public streets of a large town there is no real analogy. Summing up what I have said, I submit for your thoughtful consideration that picketing is an interference with liberty which in Poona certainly would have the appearance of class legislation, that it would in many places inevitably, and in all places probably, lead to breaches of the peace and to prosecutions which we all desire to avoid, that it cannot permanently promote the object you have in view, and that it may help to defeat that object. I sincerely hope that you will not regard this as the arbitrary decision of an alien Government which does not sympathize with your valuable Association. There is not a capital in Europe where picketing would be allowed for a moment. In some European countries of course the people are not so free as they are in India, but what I have said applies equally to the towns in such democratic States as those of Australia.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

I turn now to the pleasant part of my duty. As I have already said, it is quite possible that there may be too many shops and I think this is certainly the case in the Poona cantonment. This point must be carefully considered by the local committee which will shortly be appointed, and which will doubtless give full weight to your views. I also think that an earlier time of closing might be adopted and that special arrangements may be desirable during festivals when the tendency to drink is apparently greater than at other times. Except in one single respect, therefore, you will have what you have asked for, and I am certain that the good work which your Association do will not in the slightest degree be impeded by this exception. Appeals to religion, to the dignity of humanity and to good sense, coupled with warnings as to disastrous results of intemperance, will bring forth fruit in India as in all other parts of the world where they have been tried by earnest people anxious to combat a grave evil, and I am sure that you will accept what I have said in the spirit in which it is offered, and I appeal to your Association to work hand in hand with the Government which is in full sympathy with your objects. For myself I should like to say that I shall take an interest in your work, and that if at some future time you should again wish to approach me, I shall always be glad to receive you.

At the conclusion of His Excellency's remarks, Dr. Bhandarkar rose and thanked His Excellency for the kindly and sympathetic way in which he had received them. He referred to one or two points in His Excellency's speech as to the need of a decrease in the liquor shops. He also explained the reference made to drinking liquor in times of the Vedas, when an individual apologised for his conduct by saying that he had too much 'soma,' but Dr. Bhandarkar said that from that time Brahmins had been stronger warned against drinking liquor.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE POONA HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

The hounds having put an three by-days recently the opening meet will be at Yerrowda at 7 a.m. on the 9th instant. Rain, which commenced on the 2nd, has made the country more rideable and better for scent. Hounds looked well on the by-days, and on the whole acquitted themselves with credit: but they want more room in the field, especially when scent is catchy.

On the day of the Kalas meet it was noticed that a few of the large field were in one of the only two places where sportsmen who ride to hounds should never be. It seems superfluous to mention these two positions, but for the benefit of the few it may be as well to do so. One position is directly behind hounds, i.e., riding the line which hounds are running; the other is in front of hounds. Of the two, the former is, if anything, the graver mistake to make. There is one other point which it is well to bear in mind: it is that the huntsman should never be followed when hounds are being cast, nor should he be pressed, especially when hounds are running on an indifferent scent. The huntsman's place is with the hounds if the field is there. Also sport must suffer, and the majority are thus punished for the faults of the few. Ride to the either side of the hounds as wide as you like, but be prepared to pull up if hounds swing suddenly towards or across you.

Now to the by-days. On the 28th June the meet was at the Wanowri Rifle Range at 6 a.m. The hounds ran a deer for 30 minutes over rather stony hills and the want of rain was much felt.

On the 2nd July hounds met at Khondwa Khud at 6-15 a.m. It rained very heavily this morning at the meet, and for an hour afterwards. This was evidently the commencement of the monsoon in Poona. The hounds got on the line of a jackal on the hills to the east of the road, and ran at a great pace towards the further Khondwa village, and killed. It was a short, fast gallop with the rain in our faces. Then small sugarcane fields and gardens were drawn in the valley further east, but nothing was found. There were 17 couple out on this occasion.

On the 5th, we were at Kalas on the Alandi Road at 6-45 a.m. There was quite a large field of over 50, including several ladies, drawing towards Bopkhel village. A jackal was found and gave us a capital hunting run of some five and twenty minutes over rather nice country between the Alandi and Nasik Roads. Eventually scent failed and hounds were taken home, having had quite sufficient work so early in the season. This side of the country does not appear to have benefited much by the recent rain, as the nullahs were almost dry, while the plough rode very light. Scent in consequence was never good. Still the run was most enjoyable and the 11 1/2 couple of hounds worked admirably, while they looked in good condition with perfect coats.

Mr. Stewart has intimated his intention to attend at the opening meet on Thursday to take his annual photograph of the Hunt.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

Visit to College of Science.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke visited the College of Science this evening in company with H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, and was shown over by Dr. Thompson, acting Principal, and the College staff. His Excellency was much interested in all he saw, and left after half an hour's inspection.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

OPINION OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Reply to Government's Letter.

THE Bombay Improvement Trust gave further and final consideration to their reply to Government's letter regarding the improvement and extension of Bombay, at their meeting on June 23. The question was previously discussed at a meeting on June 16th and at the adjourned meeting the following decision was arrived at :—

Para. 18.—Chairman having proposed the adoption of this paragraph, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed the following amendment :—

Substitute the word "Colaba" for "Church Gate Street Station."

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

At the instance of Sir Walter Hughes, the Chairman undertook to consider the re-arrangement of the wording of this paragraph which was otherwise approved.

Para. 19.—It was agreed to omit the words "in reasonable proximity to" after the word "housed" and to substitute the words "within easy distance of." It was also agreed to omit the whole of the last portion of the paragraph after the word "there."

Para. 20.—The Chairman having proposed the adoption of this paragraph, Sir Walter Hughes moved the amendment that the whole of the last sentence beginning with the words "the Trustees" should be deleted.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

On the motion of the Chairman it was agreed that the paragraph should be altered to read as follows :—

In conclusion I am to say that the Board have dealt with these questions on the clear understanding that the cost of the improvements and developments indicated is not at present under consideration, but that they have been invited merely to consider what, irrespective of the cost of the sources from which the necessary funds are to be met, is for the best ultimate advantage of the City. The Trustees would be unable to view favourably any call upon their limited resources which might tend to delay the carrying out of those Schemes for the improvement of insanitary areas which they consider to be of primary importance to the welfare of the City.

A few verbal alterations were then made in paragraphs 10, 12 and 13 of the draft and it was resolved—

Resolution—The following letter should be addressed to Government :—

Sir,—With reference to Government letter, No. 7382, dated the 9th December 1907, I am directed by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to say that they have given the important matters therein dealt with the most careful and anxious consideration

Before dealing with the specific points raised in the Government letter, I am to remark that the City Improvement Trust was constituted with the object of providing for the future development of the City, as well as for the purpose of carrying out urgent sanitary improvements. Its objects are briefly described in the Preamble of the Improvement Trust Act (IV. of 1898), but a more explicit exposition of the scope of its functions is to be found in para. 2 of the letter (No. 5242, General Department, dated 28th September 1897) which the Government of Lord Sandhurst addressed to the Municipal Corporation in proposing its constitution, and of which the following is an extract :—

"Any Scheme to be effectual must be on a thoroughly comprehensive scale, and must provide not only for opening up crowded localities by the construction of new streets and acquiring frontages thereon for the erection of improved dwellings, and for the levelling up of low-lying areas, but also for improving existing insanitary dwellings and housing a very large number of the poorer classes in new sanitary dwellings to be let at an extremely low rate of rent. It must in addition provide room for the accommodation of the population to be displaced in the process of relieving congested areas, and lastly room for the future expansion of the City. The last purposes, I am to observe, can be secured by providing for the laying out and filling in, where necessary, of vacant lands to the north of the City and by the reclamation of areas west of Colaba and at Walkeshwar, these reclamations being most suitable for residences of a superior class, for which sites are in great demand."

It is proposed to refer, in the first place, to the extent to which these original intentions have been realized.

PAST WORK OF THE TRUST.

The Schemes undertaken by the Trust during the past 9 years may be divided into groups as follows :—

A.—For the complete clearance and improvement of areas represented by the Commissioner as insanitary and incapable of being otherwise dealt with—

I.—Sanctioned and in progress—

		Area in sq. yds.	
(1)	First Nagpada	72,775	(a)
(2)	Mandvi Koliwada	36,236	(b)
(3)	Nowroji Hill, including Chineh Bunder and Vandevar Lane ...	1,53,005	(c)
(4)	Bhatwadi	8,182	(d)

II. Awaiting sanction—

(a) Completed and rebuilt.

(b) Demolition and road construction in progress.

(c) Properties under acquisition.

(d) Lately sanctioned.

East Agripada, ...	5,01,565	Notified and Scheme submitted for sanction.

comprising

(a) Kalapani ...		(A large part of this is vacant area).
(b) Tank Pakhadi ...		
(c) Madanpura ...		
(d) Gunri Bazar ...		

B.—For new thoroughfares and for combining improved means of communication with the clearance of insanitary areas and the remodelling of defective ventilation—

	Areas dealt with sq. yds.	Total length of new streets. Mile.	Feet.	
(1) Princess Street ...	...1,30,498	1	542	a
(2) Sandhurst Road ...	...2,60,857	1	3,936	b
(3) Mathew Road ...	... 33,216	...	1,355	c
(4) Sundry Small Schemes ...	...		1,354	

a Practically complete and being rebuilt.

b Half finished. No re-building yet begun.

c In hand, demolition in progress.

C.—For providing building sites for the extension of the residental areas of the City—

I.—On available land—

		Area in sq. yards.	
(1)	Dadar-Matunga	1,628,128	a
(2)	Matunga-Sion	1,978,853	b
(3)	Gowalia Tank (Gumdevi) ...	181,868	b
(4)	Parel Street Scheme	979,445	c

II.—By reclamations from the sea—

(1) A small reclamation at Colaba.	90,490	d

a. Properties being acquired.

b. Nearly ready, a few plots available.

c. Lately sanctioned (a large part of this is vacant area).

d. Completed and being built over.

[Concluded on page 8.]

FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE CHANGING CITY.

People who write articles for the Home press and compose books upon India after a brief cold-weather sojourn in the country are prone to speak of "the Unchanging East" and to cling to the belief that India has altered but little during the last century or so. This may be to some extent true of the inland districts, but is most certainly untrue of the cities. Nowhere is the spirit of change more noticeable than in Bombay, and even during the ten years or so that one has lived in the city and watched the life of the people, an extraordinary metamorphosis has taken place. Ten years ago, for example, the Prabhus and their family priests, the Palshikar Brahmans, could still be found here and there living in the spacious houses of the old style, with the large compounds, which were so marked a feature of Bombay at the beginning of the 19th century. Old inhabitants have told me that the big compounds at the back of the houses usually contained two or three cows which served not only as milk-givers to the family but were used also for religious purposes. The religious Hindu of those days never took his meals without offering food to the sacred cow and the holy fire, and the *go-gras* or cow's mouthful was a regular feature of Hindu daily life. Then, too, when one of the household lay dying, the *go-pradhan* or ceremony of the cow-gift had to be performed; for the soul of the dead man cannot cross the river Vaitarna which bars the path to heaven unless at the hour of death he grasps the tail of the most sacred creature in India. And so the Palshikar priest would bring his cow unto the house where the dying man lay and the 'yajman' or master of the house would pretend to purchase it of him for five rupees and, when the ceremonial was complete, would return it to him with one rupee and a quarter *dakshina* knowing full well that he had thus franked his dying kinsman's passage across the dark river. The last of those old family houses has now disappeared. The more enterprising Bhattia, the more commercial-minded Bania and Lohana have bought up the old properties of Prabhu and Palshikar, the City Improvement Trust have absorbed into their schemes one or two that stood seven years ago at the northern end of Girgaum, and the descendents of the families which once owned them have perforce adopted the customs of living in *chals* and flats, which necessarily imposes a check upon the due performance of ancient religious rites and ceremonies.

OTHER DIRECTIONS.

In other directions, also, a change is noticeable. The Hindu mother of old time who had lost a child would give those born later such names as Dhandu (a stone), Bhiku (a beggar) or Keru (sweepings) in the belief that the spirits of evil would never trouble themselves about children with such uncomely names and that the latter would therefore grow to maturity unharmed. But education, even during the last decade, has spread so rapidly that this magical practice is gradually dying out and the educated Hindu mother of these days bestows upon her offspring the names of the heroes and heroines of the "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata" or of the leading figures in the immortal dramas of Kalidas. Remark also the change that has come over the Holi festival, which is, I doubt not, connected with the phenomenon of the vernal equinox. Only ten or eleven years ago it was celebrated with as much display as the Divali, and one of its most notable features was the Varghoda procession, which starting from Navivadi passed up the Kalbadevi road to Mumbadevi and so through all the chief thoroughfares of the city. You might have seen the beggar boy, dressed up as the 'var' or bridegroom, seated upon a horse with his face to the tail and followed by a huge array of carts and carriages filled with merrymakers and nummers disguised as monkeys, dancing-girls, etc., or dressed to represent certain popular or unpopular citizens and countrymen. But you would scarcely recognize the procession now, shorn as it is of most of its ancient display. For education has progressed, plague has put the people out of heart, and the rise in prices and the general standard of living has absorbed the balances which were once ear-marked for holiday-making and festivities.

THE JOINT FAMILY.

The disappearance of the joint family-system is another feature of the general change. In a few families you may find brothers and cousins living amicably under one roof during the life-time of the parents. But when the old people are gone, the harmony is broken and the younger generation, imbued with new ideas, goes forth to seek separate homes. India is the land of the *patria potestas*; but the influence of that ancient system is, at any rate in Bombay, declining and with its decline has taken place a diminution of the old reverence and obedience to parents which the children of earlier ages carried with them through life and which influenced their attitude towards teachers, 'gurus,' and the Government to which they owed allegiance. One of the greatest problems of the administration in modern India is the restoration of that sentiment of obedience and loyalty which children once were wont to learn in the home. The problem is rendered more difficult from the fact that education of the Western type, to which the administration is committed, acts to some extent as a solvent of old systems and ancient ties, and that there are found in this Presidency men of evil nature who openly preach to the younger generation the doctrine of disobedience to parents and elders. The child who flouts his parents flouts also his teacher and priest and will in due course flout the Government to whose laws he is amenable. Moreover he is prone to become careless of his religion, the regular details of which can with difficulty be carried out under the conditions of life in the city of to-day; and a man without a religion, even though it be merely a medley of symbolism, magic, is as one shipwrecked on waste waters, far from help. What is needed now is some strong building influence, like the old *patria potestas*, in the shadow of which the children of the future will grow from childhood to maturity, which will teach them how to comport themselves as honest citizens in later years, and which will be their consolation as they draw near the turnstiles of night.

PEDDER ROAD.

The subject of the virulent malaria which has for some time past prevailed along Pedder Road was brought forward at last Thursday's meeting of the Corporation. Up to the present very little light has been thrown upon the origin of the outbreak which is characterised by Colonel Christie as most malignant and which has rendered the entire neighbourhood practically uninhabitable. People who have lived for years on Pedder Road in comparative comfort have during the last eighteen months been scourged with fever that they have in many cases been forced to vacate their houses and seek lodgings in other parts of the city; the staff at St. George's Hospital has suffered so severely from fever that the administration of the hospital has more than once been a

of difficulty: while the medical authorities in charge of British troops in up-country stations have been forced to place Frere road out of bounds as a place of residence for soldiers visiting Bombay, owing to the fact that nearly every man who stayed there was stricken down with acute malaria or developed an attack after return to his station. The origin of the outbreak is said to be the Port Trust works on the East of the Island, which form a great breeding-ground for the anopheles mosquito; and the Municipal Commissioner has therefore placed himself in communication with the Port Trustees with a view to having the malarial conditions remedied. But it is not improbable that other reasons for the outbreak may exist and that, as Dr. Sakhia pointed out on a former occasion, the drains and water-entrances in that part of the Island may also contain quantities of the larvæ of the mosquito. The truth of this assertion can be discovered only by careful investigation and experiment on the part of both the Health and Drainage Departments, which are equally interested in the diminution of a peculiarly virulent and continuous epidemic.

HOUSE COLLAPSES. Now that heavy rain has fallen, the usual house collapse has taken place, resulting in the entombment and death of six persons. It will probably transpire on enquiry that the house was an old one and that, as usual, the corner posts of the edifice had rotted away from the damp, proceeding from 'nahanis' and 'moris' inside the house. The locality in which the recent collapse occurred contains a good many old and ill-built houses, and I should not be surprised to hear of further catastrophes in this neighbourhood.

BOMBAY RUMOURS. Bombay is living in an atmosphere of 'canards' and rumours, at least 75 per cent. of which may be described as wholly without foundation. One of the most glaring of these tales concerned the supposed resignation of H. E. the Governor, to which you have already given the lie. The origin of most of the rumours is unquestionably "the bazaar" which sometimes has a definite purpose in launching a particular story and at other times is merely indulging in irresponsible attempts to prognosticate the probable course of public events. As regards the rumours of another character which have recently been rife, it is open to question whether the Anglo-Indian journals do any good by reproducing quotations from vernacular journals or by giving detailed accounts of matters engaging the public attention in other parts of India. It is, in my opinion, generally undesirable to keep interest in such subjects alive by constant references to them in the public press; and the reproduction of articles or statements from the native press lends a certain weight and publicity to those articles in the eyes of the masses, who might otherwise pay little or no attention to them. The psychology of the Bombay bazaar is very curious. In nine cases out of ten the first impulse is to cast aside, as of no interest, matters which do not directly affect it—but it is always ready to substitute interest for indifference and to lend to such matters a spurious importance—and the chief agent in bringing about this change of attitude is the vernacular press. If the Anglo-Indian press follows the same line, the Bombay bazaar is at once convinced that its early indifference was a mistake, and straightway proceeds to an unintelligent anticipation of events, weaving the wild tales which unfortunately often find credence among persons who ought to have too much common-sense to believe them.

THE FINANCIAL MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Meston Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Norman Baker, K.C.S.I., has resigned his office as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, with effect from the 5th July 1908.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of ordinary member of Council of the Governor-General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Norman Baker, K.C.S.I., and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, under the provision of Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap 67, Section 27, to appoint Mr. James Scorgie Meston, C.S.I., to be temporary member of Council of the Governor-General of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Meston has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

THE FINANCES OF COCHIN.

Huge Budget Deficit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

The "Cochin Gazette" contains a long review by Dewan A. R. Banerjee of the financial position of the State, which is in an unsatisfactory condition owing to the spirited financial policy of a few years ago, which launched the State on a scheme of railway construction. In spite of the thorough overhauling of accounts, debiting of outstandings to their proper heads of account, payment of current liabilities, heavy deficit on forests and tramways, creation of new departments and reformation of others all require extra expenditure, and a payment of Rs. 2,10,000, towards the temporary loan account for which no provision had been made in the Budget. It is expected the year will close with a cash balance of Rs. 2,54,260, as against Rs. 5,07,612 anticipated. This net result, says the "Madras Mail," is sufficient proof of the marked change in the financial administration of the State, and affords great encouragement for the future.

A SMALL measure to exempt emigrants from Portuguese and other foreign territory in India from the liability to registration at the British India port of departure for Delagoa Bay and other settlements of the European Powers concerned under the Government of India Emigration Act is likely to be introduced at the Legislative Council of the Governor-General shortly. The Indian Railways Commission Bill, which provides for the consideration by a Committee of Complaints on the part of the public in connection with railway rates is also understood to be upon the legislative anvil.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

[Concluded from page 7.]

D.—For providing accommodation for the poorer and working classes displaced by Improvement or Street Schemes—

		No. of people provided for.
(1)	At Agripada	4,800 a
(2)	At Nagpada	576 b
(3)	At Chandanwady	2,688 c
(4)	At Princess Street	256 d
(5)	At Imamwada	3,504 e
(6)	At Churney Road	1,460 f
(7)	At Paltan Road	1,320 g
(8)	At Mandvi-Koliwada	1,110 h
	Total ...	15,714

(a) Completed and occupied.
(b) Completed and occupied.
(c) Completed and occupied.
(d) Under construction.
(e) Half the Chawls are completed and occupied.
(f) Completed and occupied. (Semi-permanent huts.)
(g) Completed and occupied. (Semi-permanent huts.)
(h) Sanctioned, and about to be begun.

In addition to these provision is made in the Schemes not yet commenced, for 13,600 persons.

E.—For the accommodation of the City Police—

Without detailing these, it may be stated that the 9 Schemes completed, in hand, and adopted, provide for 26 European officers, 36 Native officers, and 538 men, a total with families and servants of probably 2,200 persons.

F.—For the developement of vested lands formerly vacant—

		Sq. yds.
(1)	The Wellington Lines Estate...	42,394
(2)	The Wodehouse Road Estate...	55,625
(3)	The Marine Lines Estate ...	33,389
(4)	The Hornby Road Estate ...	71,051
(5)	The Plot south of Crawford Market	9,569
(6)	The Chaupati Estate	82,473
(7)	The West Agripada Estate ...	307,794
(8)	The Connaught Road Estate...	18,088

and the following areas have been appropriated as open spaces dedicated to the use of the public:—

		Sq. yds.
(1)	The Cooperage Plot	58,596
(2)	The Marine Lines Maidan ...	91,110

In the carrying out, as far as at present undertaken, of the above Schemes, the following lengths of new streets have been or are in process of being construc[illegible]

Width of Street.	Length. Miles.	Feet.
80 feet	1	2,687
60 „	2	665
50 „	1	1,442
40 „	4	1,914
Less than 40 „	...	2,246
Total ...	9	3,674

distributed thus:—

	Miles.	Feet.
(1) In the development of lands formerly vacant.	3	13
(2) In Improvement and Street Schemes ...	5	4,591
(3) On reclaimed land	...	4,350
Total ...	9	3,674

EFFECT OF THE WORK.

The effect of the operations of the Board in carrying out the several schemes is to provide, simultaneously with their schemes of improvement, not only improved and sanitary accommodation for the poorer classes who are displaced, but also suitably developed areas where others, who are unavoidably displaced, can be conveniently accommodated; and in addition to provide suitable sites for high class residences to assist in meeting the growing demand for such accommodation which has arisen with the rapid increase in the prosperity of the City, and further wholesome and convenient areas where all classes can find room to spread and thus relieve the admittedly congested state of the City.

It will be seen from these details that the Trust has been actively engaged with the matters forming the first two of the points upon which their views are now invited in para. 10 of the Government letter under reply, namely:—(1) The expansion of the residential areas. (2) The improvement of communications.

As regards the first of these, the additional areas, which the Board have made or are making available for the expansion of the residential areas of the City, amount to no less than 4½ millions square yards, viz.:—

	Sq. yds.
Special Schemes (exclusive of the East Agripada and Parel Street Schemes, each of which includes large vacant areas) ...	3,788,736
Vested lands developed	620,373
Reclamation	90,490
	4,499,599

and of this area (which includes the areas appropriated to roads), 1,060,750 square yards have already been made avaiable. Of this latter area the Chaupati and Gamdevi Estates remain unoccupied, while the plots on the Agripada Estate are being somewhat slowly taken up, half of them being yet unlet, though the ground rents are fixed at very moderate figures.

The accommodation for the upper and middle classes already provided on the lands which have been leased in these areas is as follows:—On the Wellington Lines Estate: 94 residences in addition to the accommodation provided in the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. buildings. On the Wodehouse Road Estate: 35 residences in addition to the Roman Catholic Convent and a building in progress on the corner plot where accommodation for 104 single men is being constructed. On the Marine Lines Estate: 43 residences. (Where 13 previously existed.) On the Hornby Road Estate: 76 residences apart from shops and offices. On the plot south of the Crawford Market: 192 residences (middle class) apart from the shops on the ground floors. On the West Agripada Estate: 81 residences and a tenement house of 48 single rooms. On the Connaught Road Estate: 45 residences and a tenement house of 22 single rooms.

The buildings on the Colaba Reclamation, many of which are now approaching completion, provide 128 residences, while Chaupati, Gamdevi and West Agripada afford room for at least 450 more. This means that provision for about 700 families of the upper and middle classes, in addition to a certain amount of special accommodation, has been or is in process of being provided in newly developed areas, and that space in these areas is still available for at least 450 families in addition, while 3 1/2 million square yards still await development.

As regards communications, about 9 3-4 miles of new streets have been or are being constructed, and the question of widening north and south thoroughfares has for some time past been under the consideration of the Board.

The Board believe that His Excellency the Governor in Council will recognize from the foregoing that in their operations hitherto they have not been without a definite policy as regards the lines on which the development of the City should proceed, and I am now to address myself more particularly to the points on which opinion is invited in para. 10 of the Government letter under reply.

In para. 2 of the letter it is stated that—"adequate provision for the accommodation of the wealthy classes who require houses in the Fort or on Malabar Hill and its vicinity is no longer available;" and in para. 10 (1) alternatives are put forward "with the object of adding to the areas available for occupation by the wealthy classes."

HOUSING THE WELL-TO-DO.

The Board understand that by the expression "wealthy classes," it is intended to refer to those whose habits and social status require that they should be well housed, most of whom feel the burden of existing high rents for suitable accommodation, and the majority of whom have perforce to occupy flats contrary to their inclinations because of the paucity of self-contained bungalow. Assuming this as correct, I am in the first place to remark that, except for the wealthy capitalist, land in the neighbourhood of the Fort is too valuable for self-contained bungalows. The neighbourhood is strictly limited by the sea and the native city, the only expansion possible being by reclamation from the sea. The homes of the upper classes in this neighbourhood must therefore be in blocks of residential flats, the alternative being migration to a more or less distant suburb. Flat life is a condition common in all large modern cities, and it is subject to this condition only that residence in the immediate proximity of a large and important business neighbourhood is possible to any but the very wealthy. Rents are undoubtedly very high, but the Board consider that they cannot well be otherwise than high in Bombay. Not only is land for the purpose of considerable value, but building rates have greatly increased of late, while the extent of accommodation necessary for even moderate comfort in the Bombay climate is appreciably more than would be considered sufficient in Europe. A lowering of the present somewhat excessive rents can only be expected from competition by which the supply of suitable accommodation may be brought to exceed the demand, or from a lessening of demand owing to migration to lower rents in the suburbs. These alternatives are represented within the Island of Bombay by—(1)Further reclamation, which will make additional areas available in the neighbourhood of the Fort, and (2) The development of the areas in the north of the Island.

As regards reclamation in Back Bay, I am to say that the Board have not been unmindful of the fact that the original Scheme of the Trust contemplated the reclamation of large areas west of Colaba and the foreshore at Walkeshwar, subject however to the test of experience; and the investigation of Schemes of the magnitude suggested at both places was one of the first matters that engaged the attention of the Board when the Trust was constituted. The Board considered that it was necessary to proceed with caution and they undertook 'as an experimental measure' the small reclamation which has since been completed. I am to remark that this small reclamation is undobtedly the most favourable that could have been chosen. It was already provided on one side with an important thoroughfare, the neighbourhood was already established as a residental neighbourhood, it is close to a Railway terminus and to the tramway lines, the average depth of filling required was small, and its sheltered position allowed of a pitched rubble band for protection against the sea. Its success has been undoubted, and I am to say that the Board would be prepared to consider further experimental area of reclamation to the south, but for the belief that any such additional area so provided would be requisitioned by the Military Department for their own purposes, and for the fact that in more exposed positions it would be necessary to construct an expensive sea-wall and to raise the reclaimed area to a higher level which would greatly increase the cost of the reclaimed land. Extension in future, moreover, would require a new line of sea-walling rendering that first constructed useless and the Trustees are accordingly of opinion that any further reclamation undertaken should extend to the ultimate line of sea-walling at once, this being the only means of ensuring reasonable economy of cost. A reclamation of this extent would, it is believed, afford some 2 millions square yards for building purposes in addition to large areas for recreation, but a Scheme of this magnitude would, in the opinion of the Board, be beyond the immediate needs of the City. As far as the provision of better class residences is concerned, it is believed that a comparatively small additional area so developed would meet all requirements for many years to come and might effect some lowering of rents by reducing the value of land, a result which would re-act on the success of any such scheme.

THE NORTH OF THE ISLAND.

Turning now to the question of the development of the areas in the North of the Island, it will be seen from para. 3 C above that the Board have already in hand two Schemes for residential suburbs between Sion and Dadar which aggregate in area 5,606,851 square yards. Those Schemes are situated to the East of the main G. I. P. Railway line, but there exist to the West of that line extensive areas in Mahim and Dharavi which, the Board consider, should certainly be similarly developed with the object of providing here a convenient residential district for all classes. They fear, however, that the opinion, which is widely held, that the existing system of disposing of the sewage of the City by pumping it into the sea at Love Grove is productive of serious nuisance in these Northern areas, may operate to prevent this becoming the popular quarter which its natural position should make it, and it is in the opinion of the Board very necessary that an enquiry into this matter should be held. The Trustees believe that it would be quite feasible to utilize the pumping power at Love Grove for raising the sewage into a main gravitation sewer which would convey it out of the Island to the North-East where it could be disposed of by modern methods. Not only would this meet the objections which are raised to the existing arrangements, but it would render available a valuable area for high class residencies on the Western face between Mahaluxmi and Worli. The existence of the Tanneries at Dharavi forms another objectionable feature in the North of the Island, and their removal to the main land will be a necessary item in any development scheme for this neighbourhood.

The development of the Mahim Woods will incidentally open up a clear route to the Bandra Causeway—which the Board consider to be very desirable, and a Scheme for these areas will prevent them being built over by private speculators in the haphazard fashion that has hitherto obtained without regard to levels or position and under most inadequate sanitary restrictions.

An alternative to a costly Scheme for these areas, which would necessitate the acquisition of all the properties comprised therein, would be the conferring of statutory powers on the Improvement Trust (or on the Municipality when their by-laws are adequately amended) to make and enforce town extension plans on the lines of the enactments which are in force in Germany with such excellent results, and the Board are of opinion that the matter is one deserving of the attention of Government. The West central portion of the Island could also be thus dealt with, and its future secured against improper and ill-considered development.

I am to say, with reference to the subject matter of the last four paragrphs, that, having regard (1) to the fact that the Board have already, under the sanction of Government, embarked on two extensive suburban Schemes between Dadar and Sion, (2) to the great desirability for the reasons given of systematically developing the remaining areas of Mahim and Dharavi, (3) to the fact that there is no immediate need for an entensive reclaimation at Colaba, and (4) to the objections urged in para. 10 to further small reclamations there, the Board are of opinion that Schemes for the development of the areas in the North of the Island should first be taken in hand, the question of any further reclamation to the west of Colaba being placed in abeyance until its necessity is clearly established.

They desire to take this opportunity to express their regret that Government have been unable to consider favourably their protest against the proposal of the G. I. P. Railway Co. to establish in the triangular area at Dadar-Matunga formed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway and the Mahim Chord of the Harbour Branch line, a Carriage and Wagon Factory, holding as they do that the establishment of further factories within the limits of the Island should be discouraged, and that the ultimate relegation of all of them to the main land should be held in view.

The Board consider that Trombay need not at present be considered in connection with this question.

THE QUESTION OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The second question on which opinion is invited is as to the immediate needs of the City in regard to channels of communication. "Should these be met by the widening of Abdul Rahiman Street, and other means aimed at providing broad northern and southern thoroughfares throughout the length of the Island.

The Board, I am to say, recognize that the full value of the projected Suburbs in the North of the Island cannot be realized without increased facilities for direct and rapid communication with the business quarters, and their policy hitherto has been to advance this on every possible opportunity. In the Suburban Schemes from Sion to Dadar they have provided for a wide avenue following the line of Vincent Road, and in their Parel Street Scheme they have provided for the continuation of this wide artery down to the old Tramway terminus as the junction of Parel and Suparibaug roads. The Improvement Scheme for East Agripada provides for the necessary widening of Parel Road within the limits of that Scheme on the north side of the Byculla Bridge (Guzri Bazaar), and where Sandhurst Road crosses Parel Road, the Board are, within the limits of the Scheme (No, III), making, that road 120' in width. Similarly, the Improvement Scheme which has been prepared for the represented area of Mamonwada but which has not as yet been considered by the Board, allows for the Parel Road between the Imamwada and Pydhonie being widened to 120'.

Abdul Rahman Street forms an important link in this main arterial route, connecting the Parel Road at Pydhonie by the shortest line with Hornby Road, and the Board regard its widening as an urgent necessity. They consider also that the corresponding widening of the remaining portion of this artery should be undertaken whenever opportunity offers, and with this object they have already asked for powers to appropriate funds for the purchase of setbacks, the necessary lines for which would be laid down by the Municipal Commissioner under the provisions of the Municipal Act.

In the portion of the East Agripada Scheme which lies to the west of the G. I. P. Railway between DeLisle Road and Ripon Road, the Board have made provision for a wide road destined to form part of a western artery to extend northwards to the Bandra Causeway, and they are providing a road northwards from Sandhurst Road in the line of Chunam Kiln Road (where widening is urgently required) which will afford a valuable route northwards via Gilder Street.

The Board further recognize that the interests of the Port must not be overlooked in connection with the question of through communications.

Regarding this question therefore in a comprehensive manner, the Board are of opinion that three wide north and south thoroughfares will eventually be necessary:—(a) An eastern artery to meet the requirements of the Port, following the Frere and Reay Roads and their extension to Sewri and probably connecting with the central artery south of the Mahim Chord Railway line. (b) A central artery along what is now the main thoroughfare of the City from Sion Causeway along Vincent, Supparibaug and Parel Roads and Abdul Rahman Street to the Crawford Markets and the Hornby Road. (c) A western artery giving clear access to the Bandra Causeway through the Mahim Woods.

They consider that the immediate needs will be served by—(1) a satisfactory connection between the Frere and Reay Roads, (2) the widening of the central artery as described in para. 14, (3) by the construction of the portion of the western artery, (c) from Bandra Causaway to the southern limit of the Board's East Agripada Improvement Scheme at Sankli Street, where it will have connection with the central artery at the foot of the southern approach to the Byculla Bridge, and (4) by the widening of Chunnam Kiln Road as referred to in para. 15.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

It is next asked whether it is desirable to adapt the Victoria Terminus for the reception of all main passenger traffic into Bombay, and whether the local railway traffic can be brought from Parel into the Victoria Terminus in future along the existing G. I. P. route from Parel, thus enabling the B. B. and C. I. Railway to be dispensed with from Grant Road onwards, or whether the present B. B. & C. I. line should be retained for the purposes of local traffic as far as—(a) Marine Lines, (b) Church Gate, (c) Colaba. I am to say that the matter of the reorganization of the railway facilities of the City has not hitherto come under the consideration of the Board, and they are diffident in tendering an opinion on a question naturally involving technical considerations. They, however, consider that it is desirable, if feasible, to adapt the Victoria Terminus for the reception of all main or long distance passenger traffic into Bombay, and they are of opinion that with the addition of extra lines of railway it would be "possible" to bring the local traffic from Parel into the Victoria Terminus, assuming the Terminus to be suitably enlarged. They, however, consider that it is not desirable to dispense with the B. B. & C. I. Railway line between Grant Road and Church Gate Street Station having regard to its proved convenience unless and until an equally efficient and economical substitute be provided, and in view of the fact that the development of the areas in the north of the Island will undoubtedly largely increase the numbers of local passengers using this section of the line. They consider, indeed, that increased Railway facilities will be required to cope with the increased traffic that must ensue from the development of the areas in question; and they are of opinion that the time is approaching when the urban and suburban traffic will have to be dealt with by an entirely different system from the long distance traffic. Experience in other large cities is entirely against railways being carried on the flat through residential districts and the most recent examples of facilities for urban and suburban traffic are separate lines of electric railway of the elevated or underground type which effectually do away with the smoke nuisance, prevent all interference with cross traffic and with the amenities of residential quarters, and provide a rapid and frequent service at low rates. The Board cannot but think that some such system will become necessary in Bombay before many years have passed, and they accordingly consider for this and for the other reasons given above that, though possible, the suggestion to bring all local traffic from Parel and stations north of Parel into Victoria Terminus should not be seriously considered.

They favour the removal of the B. B. & C. I. Railway line between Church Gate Street Station and Colaba, considering that, with the removal of the cotton trade to the north of Mazagon and of the trooping arrangements to the new Alexandra Dock, the reason for its existence will be at an end. They prefer Church Gate Station rather than Marine Lines as the Terminus as long as the present system continues for local traffic, having regard to the fact that the number of daily passengers at the former is very largely in excess of that at the latter.

CHEAP TRANSIT.

Regarding the location of the middle and labouring classes and the desirability or otherwise of providing for cheap workmen's trains or tramways to enable the labouring classes to be cheaply accommodated in the less frequented portions of the Island, the Board are of opinion that it is necessary for the labouring classes to be housed within easy distance of their daily work. Thus the Mill hands and the Dock and Railway workers would naturally be located in the centre and eastern side of the Island in Mandvi, Oomerkhadi, Tarwadi, Byculla, Mazagon, Chinchpookli, Parel and Naigaum while Kamateepura, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada must also continue to house large numbers of the working classes employed in the multifarious occupations of a great City. The middle classes who visit the Fort daily for employment will be able conveniently to spread over the northern suburbs of Dadar, Mahim, Dharavi and Sion, continuing also in Dhobi Talo, Bhuleshwar, Khetwady and Girgaum, and, for some time to come, in parts of Mazagon. As the labouring classes will, in the opinion of the Board, refuse to locate themselves beyond the range of a reasonable walk from the place of their daily labour, no special measures in the nature of the provision of cheap workmen's trains or tramcars are, in the opinion of the Board, necessary. The Board consider that there is not sufficient difference in the rents paid by the labouring classes in various parts of the Island to induce the classes in question to move to a distance from their work, which would involve a rail or tram journey daily. They are of opinion that the object to be aimed at should be to provide facilities for the well-to-do and middle classes to move out of the congested areas, thus leaving more room for those who must necessarily remain there.

In conclusion I am to say that the Board have dealt with these questions on the clear understanding that the cost of the improvements and developments indicated is not at present under consideration, but that they have been invited merely to consider what, irrespective of the cost or the sources from which the necessary funds are to be met, is for the best ultimate advantage of the City. The Trustees would be unable to view favourably any call upon their limited resources which might tend to delay the carrying out of those Schemes for the improvement of insanitary areas which they consider to be of primary importance to the welfare of the City.

CAN WE RETAIN OUR SHIPPING MONOPOLY?

"Until comparatively recent years, owing to somewhat exceptional circumstances, the carrying trade of the world was almost a British monopoly," writes the "Morning Post," discussing some articles on the subject by Mr. Noble. "Towards the end of last century other nations began to challenge the position won by English shipping, and of late competition has grown ever harder and fiercer. In their efforts to seize as large a share as possible of the sea-borne traffic, foreign vessels receive powerful support from their Governments in the form of subsidies and bounties, which enable them in the stress of competition, or in the work of opening up a new service, to be run at a loss for the time being. Left without assistance from the nation to face this State-aided competition, English shipping may seem to have held its own with remarkable success. But it appears to have done so in many cases only by methods that threaten its existence, that impair its value, and that spell depievation, misery, and terrible danger to the men who man the vessels.

SHIPPING A SWEATED INDUSTRY.

"Mr. Noble declares in emphatic terms that English shipping is a sweated industry, and he has given many telling and disquieting illustrations in support of his view. Faced by the necessity of meeting foreign rivalry on uneven terms, the shipowner is compelled to use every means to reduce expenditure. Of the total of British vessels that make so imposing an array on paper, eight per cent. are 'tramps,' and the head of one of the leading German lines has declared that it is solely on the preponderance of ships of this class that Great Britain's supremacy in the Mercantile Marine is based. The tramps are cheaply and badly built, equipped, and manned. As long as they can just pass the Board of Trade tests they are sent out to face the risks of the sea and compete with the subsidised foreign vessels.

"Mr. Noble has given some uncomfortable figures regarding the numbers of lost and of missing British ships, and the tale of ships that are 'missing,' that founder for some unexplained reason, because as a rule they are unseworthy, is not pleasant to study. The conditions of life for the sailors are, he declares such as to discourage Englishmen adopting a seafaring career. For this reason, and because foreigners are cheaper, the number of English sailors in the Mercantile Marine shows an actual decrease of late years, while the total of foreigners and of Asiatics is steadily rising till the former actually constitutes over fifty per cent. of the total. Apprentice, too, who numbered eighteen thousand in 1870 have fallen to less than three thousand. Numerous Committees have testified of late to the dearth of boys going to sea and to the large proportion who abandon the life after a short experience.

Mr. Noble also gives various other illustrations to show the lack of adequate equipment on British ships. He feels that this country's Mercantile Marine is suffering from many evils and weaknesses, and in his opinion they are to be ascribed to the indifference shown by the nation towards its shipping trade to the lack of sympathy and encouragement in regard to the men engaged in it to unnecessary burden laid on shipowners, and above all to the attitude of mind which exalts in primary cheapness into a fetish, and views without concern the struggle of Great Britain's greatest and most vital industry against unfair competition."

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.

Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for

YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress, after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful, tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh-builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155 B. G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE MOROCCAN RIVAL SULTANS.

Position at Tangier.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The people of Tangier are inclined to proclaim Mulai Hafid Sultan of Morocco, and in consequence the authorities appointed by the legitimate Sultan, Abdul Aziz, have summoned all the forces from outside to patrol the town in order to prevent the proclamation.

There was great excitement in Tangier yesterday upon a rumour being circulated that French forces were landing to prevent an outbreak of violence in the event of Mulai Hafid being proclaimed Sultan.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 217, has endorsed the Government's Moroccan policy after M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had explained that if France were eventually compelled to recognise Mulai Hafid as Sultan, the latter must acknowledge France's rights, adhere to the Algeciras compact, and pay the damages due to France for the Casablanca and other outrages.

Limerick Lines.

THE LAW OF LOTTERIES.

The Court of Appeal has decided that the Limerick competitions conducted by the Manchester newspapers constitute a lottery.

American Anti-Gambling Crusade.

A RACE-COURSE INCIDENT.

One hundred and fifty out of 300 police constables sent to attend a race meeting yesterday at Sheep's Head Bay, two miles from Coney Island, were withdrawn owing to an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the State of New York against the dispersion of groups on race-course lawns or in betting rings on the mere assumption that they were engaged in betting. The managers of the race-courses interpret this injunction as a great victory for them.

Swiss Corn and Flour.

A STATE MONOPOLY PROPOSED.

The Swiss National Council, sitting at Berne, has invited the Federal Council of Switzerland to consider the question of revising the Constitution, with a view of giving the Confederation a monopoly in corn and flour.

Smuggling in Ireland.

A DUTCH VESSEL AND CARGO FORFEITED.

The Supreme Court at Dublin has declared the Dutch smuggler "Cosmopolite" and her cargo (including 3,577lb. of tobacco and 50lb. of cigars) forfeit to the Crown.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

Departure for Ziarat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 6.

Sir Henry and Lady McMahon and the Misses McMahon left Quetta, to-day, for Ziarat, the hill station of Baluchistan, where they will stay for the summer months. A large number of civil and military officers and Indian gentlemen were at the station to see them off. The train left under the usual salute.

ASSAULT ON MR. SIMS.

Exemplary Punishment Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

The case in which seven men were charged with assaulting Mr. E. A. Sims, at Gidhour, was concluded on Friday last, when Mr. Lucas, the Sub-Divisional Officer, sentenced four of the accused to one year's imprisonment and three to 9 months'. Mr. Sims has since left the Maharaja's service.

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Return Passage Claimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

The European named Mackenzie, who was arrested and brought from Calicut for cheating the Rev. E. P. Herbert, of Howrah, turns out to be the wrong man and has been discharged. He now claims Rs. 88 as return expenses.

THE Commitee of Secretaries of the Government of India in connection with the introduction of selection into the system of recruitment of the clerical services of the central administration met on Monday at Simla to settle the new rules.

THE Committee of members of the Viceroy's Council under Mr. Erle Richards to revise the proposals drafted by Sir Herbert Risley in connection with the Councils Extension scheme commenced its sittings at Simla on Monday.

THE following notice has been sent out by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club:—"In consequence of complaints having been received from members of the audience regarding the behaviour of the occupants of certain boxes on the night of June the 27th, and the annoyance caused thereby both to the audience and the ladies and gentlemen of the cast, it is resolved that in future on the re-occurrence of such behaviour the stage manager be authorised to ring down the curtain. It was also resolved that a copy of this resolution be circulated to all members of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club and to the Press."

VALLARIA DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Rockingham Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHER ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Brevet-Major W. B. Leslie, R. E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Brigade, vice Major H. J. Everett, 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, appointed officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters, and Major H. d'E. Vallancey, D. S. O. on leave, or until further orders. Dated 25th June.

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).—Major R. F. C. Gordon, 4th and pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 3rd and pro tem. 2nd Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded. Major H. C. Ricketts, Squadron Officer and pro tem 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 4th and pro tem. 2nd Squadron Commander. Major E. C. Bayley, Squadron Officer and pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded. Major J. S. M. Shea, D. S. O, Squadron Officer to be pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded. Captain A. Y. Cheyne, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded. Captain J. S. Corlett, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander, and Captain J. H. Hallowes, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander, vice Major E. DeV. Wintle, transferred to the 27th Light Cavalry. Dated 21st May.

20th Deccan Horse.—Major F. W. C. Turner, 4th and pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, and Major C. E. E. F. K. Macqueid, D. S. O., pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander, to be 4th Squadron Commander, vice Major B. J. H. Humfrey, struck off the rolls of the regiment. Dated 2nd June.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Major W. F. Newnham, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain J. H. M. Davie, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Ducat, or until further order. Dated 4th April.

56th Punjabis.—Major G. D. L. Chatterton, 3rd Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Majors G. J. Fitz M. Soady and M. A. B. Kappey, or until further orders. Dated 17th June.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, July 6:—Lieut. Hotham, 4th Cav., from Allahabad.

Capt. Hewlett, Devons Regt., from Simla.
Lieut. Martin, 36th Sikhs, from Rawalpindi.
Captain Nicholson, S. and T. C. from Meerut.
Capt. Morris, 82nd Punjabis, from Chakdara.
Maj. Mullaly, S. and T. Corps, from Peshawar.
Maj. Watkins, Ord Dept. from Simla.
Lieut. Dowding, R. A. from England.
Lieut. Kirby R. H. A. from Amballa.
Lt.-Col. Marks, R. A. M. C. from Poona.
Lieut. Ashworth, A. Clothing Dept. from Simla.
Capt. Whitworth-Jones, I. M. S., from Poona.
Lieut. Abbay, 27th L. C., from Satara.
Lieut. Dabfell, 129th Baluchis., from Satara.

DEPARTURES, July 6.—Lieut Hotham, 4th Cav. to England.

Lieut. Kirby, R. H. A., to England.
Lieut. Martin, 36th Sikhs, to England.
Capt. Nicholson, S. and T. C., to England.
Capt. Hewlett, Devons Regt., to England.
Capt. Morris, 82nd Punjabis, to England.
Maj. Mullaly, S. and T. Corps, to England.
Maj. Watkins, Ord. Department, to England.
Maj. Rawlins, 24th Punjabis, to Uddipur.
Lieut. Brooke, 2nd High, to England.
Lieut Dowding, R. A., to Dehra Dun.
Lieut. Harris, Saps, and Miners, to Secunderabad.
Lieut, Ashworth, A. Clothing Dept., to England.
Capt. Whitworth-Jones, I. M. S., to England.
Lieut. Abbay, 27th L. C., to England.
2nd-Lieut. Lloyd-Barrow, 14th Hussars, to England.
Capt, Manson, S. and T. Corps, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Captain Murray, 21st Punjabis, is appointed Brigade Major, Allahabad Brigade.

Lieut. Seagrim, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkhas, is appointed to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Police.

Captain G. J. Ford embarks, for duty in India, early in September, on appointment to No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lt.-Col. Swayne, R.E., from leave is posted to the Military Works Services, Aden.

Major-General Pollock, I.A., is permitted to reside outside India.

Colonel W. E. Peyton has taken over the command of the Meerut Cavalry Brigade.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Trial of the Conspirators.

KHUDIRAM BOSE'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

It is decided to take up the case against the second batch of prisoners in the conspiracy, sometен in number, among whom is included Raja Bricanagore of Irbhana

THE STORAGE OF FODDER.

Precautions against Bad Seasons.

In October last year Government issued a resolution on the subject of the arrangements existing for the storage of fodder in order to secure a supply for cattle in the event of a bad season. The replies to the Resolution have come appropriately at a time when the storage of fodder is a possibility in the near future. The resolution in question read :—

"The Collectors in the Presidency proper, except those of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara, should be requested to report to what extent the practice of storing fodder, more particularly kadbi, prevails in their respective districts and whether they can recommend any measures for its development and encouragement. The Collectors' reports should be forwarded through the Commissioners concerned to the Director of Agriculture, who will submit to Government a general report for the Presidency, embodying the results on the Government farms and his experience with remarks and suggestions. It should be stated whether on some at least of the farms it is not the practice to keep enough fodder to tide the farm cattle over at least one bad season, and information based on experience on the farms should be furnished as to the area cultivable by a pair of plough cattle, the amount of fodder required to see them through a season of scarcity, the mode of disposing of surplus fodder stored when good fodder seasons follow one another, in succession and other necessary details."

The following is a letter from the Director of Agriculture, dated 6th May :—

"I have the honour to furnish the report called for in Government Resolution dated 14th October on the existing practice and future possibilities of fodder storage in this Presidency.

"In the Sholapur and Bijapur Districts and in the eastern parts of Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar kadbi is extensively stored by the better class of cultivators. The method of storage differs ; in the Karnatak and some parts of the Deccan thatched stacks are made ; but the most useful and satisfactory method appears to be that most characteristic of Sholapur and Bijapur of making long low heaps and covering them up with clods of earth as a protection against rain and fire. It is customary to store from 1,000 to 2,000 bundles in a heap of this kind, and it is stated that so stored the kadbi will last without deterioration for three years. In Nasik bajri stalk is stored in the east of the district; in Poona there is said to be little storage and in West and East Khandesh none at all. Probably East Khandesh exhibits a more flagrant example of waste of fodder than any other of the districts mentioned.

"In Gujarat on the other hand the almost universal practice is to store fodder only sufficient to last up to the middle of the following monsoon when it is presumed that new grass will be available. What little fodder is stored is kept in houses and sheds.

"The difference between the custom in the Deccan and in Gujarat is doubtless in part due to the fact that Deccan has always been subject to famine, while till recent years in Gujarat the chance of famine did not enter into the practical calculation of the cultivator. While in the Deccan the stored fodder will keep good for three years, in Gujarat it is said to deteriorate so rapidly that by the end of the following rains the old fodder will hardly fetch half the price of the new fodder ; and this fact is vouched for by the Superintendent Surat Farm. In Kaira District it is stated that incendiarism is very common and the fear of it is sufficient to prevent any chance of inducing the people to store fodder. In one case where Mr. Haribhai, Mamlatdar of Nadiad, did induce some people to store fodder, the stack was burnt down. In Ahmedabad fodder is stored to some extent and is stated to be kept in some cases up to twelve years.

"To sum up the matter, in the Deccan and the Karnatak the people know the value of storing fodder. It is true that it is practised only by the better class of cultivators, and only to a limited extent by them. The poorer cultivators for the most part have no spare fodder to store from year to year or if they have it are driven by pecuniary necessity to sell it at any price they can get. There is good reason to believe that kadbi will last for three years if properly stored and that in tracts of precarious rainfall it would pay large cultivators or speculative dealers to store a considerable quantity in good years and keep it until a bad season occurred, using and replacing by new fodder one-third of the store each year, in the interval, so that no part of the store would be kept for more than three years. In Gujarat the same argument would hold good, assuming that it is possible to store fodder so as to prevent it from deteriorating rapidly and also assuming that years of scarcity are likely to occur.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS TO BE STARTED.

"We have not hitherto gone in for systematic storage of fodder on any Government Farm ; so I am unable to speak authoritatively on the subject. A fodder reserve is being instituted on the Chharodi Farm ; and I think that it will be well worth while to store kadbi at the Nadiad, Surat, Manjri and Dharwar Farms for several years, observing carefully to what extent it deteriorates, and nothing the cost of storage and the seasonal and annual fluctuations of price during the experiment. When we have done this and are prepared to recommend a definite system and period of storage to the people of a locality where storage is not already practised, we shall be in a position to undertake a vigorous campaign to bring to the notice of the people the advantages of storage of fodder and shall only have to wait for a really good season when there is surplus fodder available to store. In the meantime we can direct to their notice more prominently the saving that can be effected by using a chaff-cutter over the wasteful practice of throwing whole bundles of kadbi before the bullocks. Chaff-cutters are now procurable for Rs. 10 and are rapidly gaining in popularity. The saving of kadbi which can be effected by the use of a chaff cutter amounts to about 1-3rd of the total quantity. This and the application to Gujarat of the Deccan system of earthing up heaps of kadbi appear to be the two lines most likely to offer success.

"The reports of this Department from 1893 to the present time contain the results of a number of experiments in fodder-growing which appear to promise good results, but I am doubtful whether the final step of forcing the matter on the attention of the cultivators was ever taken. I am asking the Deputy Director to take up this matter.

"It also seems to me possible that fodder stores might be run on the lines of grain banks and that in a really bumper year a good beginning of co-operative storage of fodder might be commenced in some localities. I propose to ventilate this idea.

"As regards the other information called for by Government, it may be roughly stated that a pair of bullocks can cultivate anything from 12 to 25 acres of dry crop according to the nature of the soil and that a bullock requires from 20 to 30 lbs. of dry fodder a day. This means 21,600 lbs. per annum for the pair, or if we assume that there will be grazing for them for three months, about 16,000 lbs.

"I append a few figures showing the price of kadbi in Sholapur in recent years during the months of May, August and December. The May prices indicate the extent of the stock on hand, the August prices reflect the kharif rains and the December prices are an index of the rabi rains :—

PRICE OF KADBI PER MAUND.

Years.	May.	August.	December,
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1899	0 4 5	0 6 0	0 15 5*
1901	0 10 3	0 12 9	0 7 8†
1903	0 6 10	0 6 7	0 4 3‡
1904	0 9 4	0 15 6	0 12 9
1905	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 4 3
1907	0 10 5	0 8 8	1 0 6

* Indicates a good stock on hand in May, poor kharif rains, bad rabi rains.

† Indicates a moderate stock on hand in May, poor kharif rains, good rabi rains.

‡ Indicates a good stock on hand in May, good kharif rains, and good rabi rains.

"These figures are instructive as showing how rapidly prices vary with the rainfall, and indicate how little the cultivators as a body depend on existing stores of fodder and how much on the crop which they hope to harvest. It is seldom that a man who has stored kadbi would have to wait two years for a large profit and he would often make 300 per cent. or so on his money in a few months. In fact the man who bought when kadbi was at 6 annas or less a maund and stored it against a rise could hardly go wrong ; and it has always been a mystery to me why no one cared to speculate in this way."

APPROVAL OF THE SCHEME.

On the above the following Resolution has been issued :—The proposal made by the Director of Agriculture to undertake systematic storage of kadbi on the four farms mentioned is approved, and he should be asked to carry it out. When the observations which he will make under the arrangements contemplated have been compiled for a number of years and definite conclusions have been drawn from them precise instructions can be given as to the methods which should be recommended to the cultivators, and efforts can be made to induce the people to adopt them.

Copies of the report submitted by the Director should be communicated to all district officers, and they should be asked to do what lies in their power to make known the facts reported and to encourage the storing of fodder, whether in the Sholapur-Bijapur method of earth-covered heaps or in thatched ricks or in "Dutch barns"—corrugated iron structures under which the stuff is stacked till it reaches the roof. The Collectors of the Nasik, Poona, both Khandeshes and all Gujarat districts in which storage is neglected should be asked to give special attention to the subject. All Collectors should also be requested to assist the Agricultural Department in pushing the use of chaff-cutters, which effect a saving of about one-third of the total quantity of kadbi ; in making known the results of the fodder-growing experiments carried out by the Department ; and in encouraging the formation of co-operative fodder stores. The attention of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies should be drawn to the last mentioned subject.

AN EMPEROR'S PAGEANT.

The Jubilee of the Emperor of Austria was celebrated in Vienna on June 12 by a remarkable pageant, which was brightly described by the "Times" Vienna correspondent :—

"'Tell all who took part what hearty delight they have given me by this great patriotic festival. Once more, my warmest thanks to all.'"

"Naturally and easily, as is his wont, the Emperor closed this morning's celebration with these simple words, spoken to the Burgomaster from the edge of the platform where His Majesty had stood erect for nearly three and a half hours without a sign of fatigue, while some 12,000 of his subjects of all races and tongues, in costumes of all the historical periods his House has known, passed before him shouting their loyal greetings.

A GREAT PATRIOTIC FESTIVAL.

"A great patriotic festival indeed! patriotic in a sense new to Austria. Nobles and warriors from every province may have assembled of yore around the Monarch, but never before has there been so complete a muster of the peoples of the Empire, all of which owe to Francis Joseph the maintenance of civil liberties during the reaction that followed the revolution of 1848, and all of which owe to him the complete political enfranchisement that has been the work of his latest years. The Germans of Bohemia, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Silesia, and the Tyrol, with their deep cries of 'Hoch !' ; the Serbo-Croats from Dalmatia, and the Slovenes from Garniola with their long-drawn-out 'Zivio !' ; the Czechs and Slovaks from Moravia, the Ruthenes and Rumanes from Eastern Galacia, and the Bukovina ; the dashing Polish peasants, with their 'Vivat !' ; the Magyars of Austria, with their sharp 'Eljen !' ; and not least, nor least grateful to the Monarch's ear the Italians of the Trentino, with their ringing 'Evviva!'—all wished the Emperor yet many a long year of like with a spontaneous good will that came nearer a demonstration of "Gesammt-Patriotismus" than anything Vienna has seen for many a day.

"The ravens who croak over the impending disruption of Austria would have taken flight could they have witnessed this manifestation which sprung from the past, projected itself across coming decades. The Austrians, who are a nation without knowing it, 'sound themselves' this morning, and the people of Vienna cheered each race and clan in the consciousness that common loyalty to a common dynasty personified in a venerable Sovereign unites them all.

"The Ringstrasse, in which the pageant took place, was covered with stands for spectators, while the Emperor viewed the show in an amphitheatre built in front of the Burg Gate. The Emperor and eighty members of the Imperial family were seated under a pavilion surmounted by an enormous Imperial crown, and over against it were placed the guests of honour. The amphitheatre was flanked on each side by an oblong courtyard with boxes for the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished strangers. The entrances to and the exits from these courtyards were formed by monumental portals so built as to cover the greater part of the roadway and to admit not more than three or four horsemen abreast. The architect has explained that this device was intended to ensure the gradual development of the procession before the Sovereign and to prevent the various groups from marching past in a confused mass.

"Nineteen costumed groups, representing various historical epochs, formed the first part of the pageant. A twentieth group consisted of Vienna burghers, and the twenty-first was a procession by itself, inasmuch as it contained deputations representative of every Austrian province, some provinces sending as many as 1,000 persons. The athletic clubs of the capital brought up the rear, and as soon as all had defiled before His Majesty a loyal address from the Burgomaster closed the manifestation. At a telegraphic signal peals were then rung for an hour from all the belfries of the city."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Colleston-Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Neville and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BY THE WAY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO VISIT LONDON.

Having at length definitely decided not to offer himself for re-election in November, President Roosevelt proposes to pay a lengthy visit to this country next year, and will rent a house in one of the most fashionable quarters of the West End, says the "Birmingham Daily Post." "It is some years since the President was last in England, a country for which he has a considerable liking, and more than once he has been heard to express a desire to follow the example of Mr. W. W. Astor and others by settling permanently here. His many interests in the United States, however, render it highly improbable that he will ever do this. An old friend of the President, however, a few days ago told me that when Mr. Whitelaw Reid's term of office as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's expires President Roosevelt will in all probability use his great influence to be appointed as his successor, and, should this be the case, there is no doubt that he would be appointed. It is doubtful, I hear, whether Mr. Roosevelt will take any prominent part in the election of the next President."

YOUTH AND ECONOMICS.

"When Professor Marshall's impending resignation of the Chair of Political Economy was announced a few weeks ago I suggested that the choice of his successor would probably lie between Professor Foxwell and Mr. Pigou," says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." "The choice of the latter is a tribute to youth, and Mr. Pigou must almost have established a record in the way of precociousness, though I believe Mr. Sidney Colvin was made Slade Professor of Fine Art at the age of twenty-seven. Mr. Pigou is a man of singular versatility, with a great gift of lucid exposition, although he did not acquire the art of oratory without assiduous cultivation. His contributions to the Free Trade controversy have been many and notable, and Free Traders who see Protection strongly entrenched in the exponents of economic history at the two older universities will find legitimate cause for congretulation that the expositor of economic principles should be in the hands of such a 'sound' thinker. Mr. Pigou's most considerable contribution to economic literature hitherto is his work on the principles of industrial remuneration—a very subtle and intricate piece of abstract reasoning."

"THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD" AT ST. PAUL'S.

The large edition of Mr. Holman Hunt's picture "The Light of the World" which has been hung in the south aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral was formally accepted by the Bishop of Stepney (canon-in-residence) on behalf of the Dean and Chapter to whom it had been presented by the Right Hon. Charles Booth. After being exhibited in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the Empire it was brought back to this country last autumn. The smaller work by the artist bearing the same title is at Keble College Oxford.

The Bishop of Stepney, in accepting it, said that the painting was one of the treasures of the Cathedral which they would always deeply prize and endeavour to guard in a manner worthy the generosity which had given it, of the genius which had produced it, and of the subject which had made it illustrious. The name of the painter was one of the great name of our time, and would ever recall one of the most remarkable periods in British art, and to have in the Cathedral a picture by his hand was itself an honour. The picture was a poem expressed in symbol, a great thought which had received enduring form in line and colour, and they believed it was this deeper thought of the picture which would add most to the treasures of the Cathedral. Perhaps no other picture, whether in this or in the earlier form, had so deeply touched and stirred the imagination and the soul of our contemporaries, and he felt sure that the message it had to give would still speak from that place to the multitude who would enter the Cathedral from the throngs of the great City and from all parts of the world Special prayers followed, and the short service concluded with the Benediction.

CHINA'S NEW ADVISER.

"The appointment of Sir Walter Hillier as foreign adviser to the Chinese Government is the finest tribute to British prestige in the Far East for many years," says the "Mail."

"Sir Walter is a strong man, holding strong views. Although fifty-nine, he is younger looking and more alert than many twenty years his junior. He learned diplomacy with England's greatest Far Eastern Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, and he has something of the spirit of his old chief.

"He owes his appointment to two things—the growing financial relations between China and Great Britain and the increasing tension between Pekin and Tokio. The Chinese Government has various schemes for industrial expansion on foot—particularly railways."

THE RESTORER OF THE STADION

The remains of M. Georgios Averoff, the national benefactor to whose munificence Greece owes the restoration of the magnificent Stadion of Athens, the scene of the revival of the Olympic Games in 1906, have been brought back to Greece from Alexandria with great ceremony, being conveyed from Egypt in a Greek cruiser. The coffin containing the body was on May 10 conveyed to the Cathedral and placed on a richly decorated catafalque, and at four o'clock the Metropolitan pronounced the absolution in presence of the King, the Crown Prince, the Ministers, the authorities, and a large congregation of the general public. The Minister of the Interior, M. Kalogeropulos, in acknowledging the placing of the remains in the care of the Government, expressed the admiration of the nation for a philanthropist who had accomplished so many great and fine works. M. Spyridon Lambros, as secretary-general of the Committee of the Olympic Games, delivered an oration, in which he paid a high tribute to the deceased, whose body, he said, had come to rest beside all those whose hearts beat for the Pan-Hellenic ideal. He particularly dwelt upon the restoration of the Stadion, where the splendours of ancient athleticism had been revived.

AFTER A FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

Thomas Atkins Hamlet soliloquises—

Buttons or no buttons, that is the question :
Whether 'tis fairer to let us suffer
The wear and tear of over hard worn trousers
Or to give "pace" when a stun of trouble
And by this method, mend them?—To sew—
—to darn,—
No more : or, by a darn, to say we mend
The ruptures, and the thousand endless rents
That "khaki" mops to which an occupation
Devoutly to be barr'd. To sew,—to darn,—
To sew! perchance a seam ; ay, there's the rub ;
For in that same once neat, more threads may rot,
When we have shuffled on these well darned pants,
There the regret,
That marks the difference in the soldier's life ;
For who would bear the checks and repermands,
The captain's oath, the Major's contempt,
The pang o' detention, the meagre pay,
The insolence of rank, and the drills
That on the soldier of the sergeant gets,
When he himself might his discharge make
With a bare parchment? Who would arms bear
To grunt and sweat under a burning sun ;
But that the dread that in a civil life
The country are forgetful to whose arms
The traveller returns,—sickness his need
And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know to well?

(The "C & M. Gazette").

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE DEBUTANTE'S DIET.

There is no doubt about the fact that the debutante of the day is modelling herself more and more on the idiosyncrasies of her great-grandmother's youth. Taking the quaint old daguerreotypes of the day as her standard, she seriously sets to work to glean hints for her personal appearance from the pose and figure of the maidens of sixty years ago, who considered a photograph so infinitely more chic than the old fashioned miniature portraits of their mothers' day. It is, however, in her colouring that the girl of the day takes a leaf out of bygone lore. The rosy-cheeked complexion which was tolerated a few years ago, and even caused the naturally pale girl to simulate a blush of health by artificial means, has passed completely out of fashion, and Miss Austen's heroines—excepting, of course, in their inconvenient tendencies to faint at the least provocation—by reason of their healthy pallor on all occasions are considered the correct type of the day.

FORGOTTEN NOSTRUMS.

No girl whose engagement list is full of dances, as a matter of fact, could possibly take the dairymaid's complexion as her beau ideal at present, and the buttermilk cures, the tomato washes, and the strawberry lotions in which so many women were wont to put their faith last year are being sedulously avoided except by those who are naturally excessively pale. For a debutante to go to a London dance looking as if she had driven five miles in an open wagonette to a hunt ball in a keen north-easter would be as impossible as it would be if she tied up her curls and puffs in the hair net in which our ball-room coiffures encased themselves five years ago. To obviate too high a colour, diet is always the first consideration of the victim, and before a dance, spinach purees, as well as water-cress and dandelion salads, are believed in by those who wish to look their best and avoid ruining the effect of the delicate colouring of their gowns by a look of over-robustness where their complexions are concerned. Wholemeal bread, toasted a light brown, and eaten with a sprinkling of salt instead of spread with butter, is one of the most important items on the bill of fare of the danseuse of the day ; while lemon juice as a drink as well as a lotion is considered unequalled. Before going to a dance, a long elaborate dinner is a profound mistake. Hot soup should be shunned, fried fish is waived in favour of mayonnaises or aspics, while a little roast chicken, quail, or other bird is far superior to made-up dishes when an evening with fifteen or twenty valses stretches before her. When dressing, a fatal mistake is that of washing the face with cold water however hot the weather may be, and however much a chilled douche may appeal to tired nerves. Of all the preparations to which the woman resorts who finds her face only too apt to flush easily, the best is that of a warm foot-bath, where this is practicable. To a Frenchwoman, the foot-bath represents, in fact, a veritable beauty cult, while the hot water in addition can be depended upon to draw the excess of colour from the cheeks, and help materially to make the skin receptive before the final application of powder is made prior to leaving the house.

NOTHING BUT WASTE.

"The gathering of the Governors [of the States] at Washington, if it accomplishes nothing else, has given some astonishing statistics concerning the drift of American life," says the New York "Independent." "It certainly has become imperative for us to look ahead, and know where we are tending. That the American people have gone ahead faster than any other people in accumulating material wealth in the evolution of intellectual organisations and possibly in the exercise of moral power can be conceded ; that we have been rushing to an early decadency and end we shall not as easily admit. Yet the facts are not to be dodged nor can they be cried down with patriotic shouts.

MATERIAL WEALTH FACING EXHAUSTION.

"Listening to the leading speakers, including Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Hill, it is evident that loot and graft have been among our least destructive sins ; and that while waking up to the need of reform along the lines of political and social honesty, we still more need to comprehend the tremendous fact that our material wealth faces exhaustion.

"Coal was sold for the first time in the United States for fuel about 1830 ; we are now mining five tons annually to every person in the United States. The "Independent" was the first magazine to give public voice to Edward Orton's estimate, twenty years ago, that coal could not keep up with the demand beyond 1950. Present estimates credit us with still possessing at least two millions of unmined tons. Last year we mined four hundred and seventy millions. Using that as a divisor, it is easy to see that Mr. Orton's estimate was not far from right.

"Our forests were practically unbroken in 1830 ; they will barely last, at the present rate of consumption, until 1930. Our standing timber is now estimated at two million millions of feet ; our annual cut at forty thousand millions. We are consuming annually more than three times as much timber as forest growing can replace. When the forests fail the lumber business, which is now our fourth greatest industry, will disappear. Mining will be far more expensive, and the price of coal and iron will go up.

"Our waste of physical and moral power has been quite as reckless as that of material wealth. Our human frame comes to us from lower mammalian life. We have adopted habits that are pulling down the superb physical frame we inherited and creating a waste of slavery to intoxicants and narcotics. Our ratio of degenerates is enormously on the increase, while to nothing else can we attribute the presence of anarchy in the United States but the shameful lack of economic social habits.

EDUCATING PEOPLE AWAY FROM THE LAND.

"We have educated a ruling class, but who have educated our common people away from the land and from that sort of knowledge which enables them to honour work and achievement. Industrial education alone can save our working classes from degeneracy. For more reasons than one the American people should face this problem of waste ; and, if for no other reason, we shall honour the administration of Mr. Roosevelt for the high pressure given to the development of natural resources on economic lines. The salvation of the American people depends not on armies and navies, but on the stopping of waste and the just distribution of wealth."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus ⓦ Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots : BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents : SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE "FAMOUS" CHAMPION GOODS.
Hand and Power Drilling Machines.
PORTABLE HAND FORGES.
Fig. 203½. For Hand or Power.
Fig. 401. Portable Hand Forge.
Fig. 96. For Hand or Power
Figure 401 Portable Forge can be had in three Sizes 18", 22" and 24" Hearths.
Figures 203½ and 96 we keep in Stock, with many other styles, larger and smaller, for both hand and power.
NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.,
19, Hummum Street,
BOMBAY.

This elder brother evidently knows how to play doctor, in real earnest. He knows about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His mother told him. Her mother told her, and her grandmother's mother told her mother. It's the one standard cough medicine for children
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
is entirely free from narcotics or poison of any kind. It is the great remedy the world over for colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, la grippe, and all bronchial complaints.
Accept no substitute or cheap and worthless imitation. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Put up in large and small bottles.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL CAPSULES
Insist on Savaresse's

Rowland's Kalydor
A most Soothing & Refreshing Preparation for the Skin, and makes the
FACE AND NECK
beautifully Soft and White. It effectually disperses Freckles, Redness, Roughness, Cures Irritation, Cutaneous Eruptions, Spots, &c., renders the
SKIN SOFT & SMOOTH
and produces a Beautiful, Pure and Delicate Complexion.
Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.
HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED
BY USING
Rowland's MACASSAR OIL.
It prevents baldness, eradicates scurf, is the best dressing for Ladies' hair and for Children it is invaluable. Also in a Golden Colour for fair hair.
Sizes 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.
Sold by Stores, Chemists, & A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden, London.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Coventry Cycles,
Active Agents
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 223 LIVERPOOL.

Meridian Watch Co.
PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co.
IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.
Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
For Typewriters
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London

Icilma.
Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chap or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.
The secret of a perfect skin is
Skin-Tone
Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c.
EDWIN MILLS &

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 5.] [BOMBAY, JULY 6.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.		Value.	From	Importer.
		Rs.		
1 Box	Gold Coins	1,200	Marseilles	R. Kimchand
1 Parcel	Silver	38	London	International Bank
2 do	do	68	do	Hongkong Bank
1 do	do	91	do	do
2 do	do	197	do	do

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [6TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 2nd July.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 2nd „
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. „ 16th June

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 46 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The market to-day has been steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand with all Banks offering to buy Credits at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight. Bills are still very scarce. On the other hand, there is little or no enquiry for remittance at our quotation and a Bank came out a seller this afternoon at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and placed a moderate amount. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	136
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	181 1/2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 15-16 for Cash and the settlement and closes unchanged with small buyers. Business is on very small lines either for ready or the account.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-15
1st Settlement	„ 95-15

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar silver in London closed unchanged at 24 13-16 both for ready and for delivery forward in two months. Locally there has been a better market. Rates opened at 64 ex-duty for cash and on moderate buying have improved to 64 1-4. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received here yesterday as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Light.
1908 ...	2,010,000 bales.	11,150,000 bales,
1907 ...	2,640,000 „	13,250,000 „
1906 ...	1,940,000 „	10,690,000 „

Our market is quiet and prices show little change. In New Crop there is little doing. Export houses are reported as sellers of fine M. G. Broach, March 09 delivery, but buyers are very scarce. Ready Cotton is quiet with only a small business passing. Heavy rain interfered with business in ready at Colaba, and sales did not exceed 2,000 bales.

Good rain has fallen in Guzerat and Kathiawar.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	218	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	211	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206	„
Fine M. G. Amnoti ..	205/6	„
Fine M. G. Huttia	198	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	199	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189	„
Good Westerns ...	196	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	„

NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	246	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	238	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	218	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	211	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	205	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	205	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	193	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	190	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	179	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Dull.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5-52	5-21	5-04	4-97	4-92
—03	—03	—03	—03	—02
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
4-89	4-88	4-89	4-90	
—02	—02	—02	—02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little or nothing doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
September	„ 8 13 0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is Easier with very little enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 0 0 B. T.
„ „ Delhi ...	„	9 2 0
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10 3 0
„ „ Cawnpore...	„	9 15 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 7 0
Tone.—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 23 0 0
Tone.—Steady.

Mowrasseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 10 0
Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July ... ... Rs. 6 5 0 R. T.
„ „ Aug-Sept ... „ 6 4 0
New White Delhi, April-May „ 5 7 0
Tone.—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,400
India	65
Indian Specie Bank	56½

Mills :—

David	356¼ August.
Mancokji Petit	3,120 August.

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	330
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,072½ August.
Marcks and Co.	126
Treacher & Co	580

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	567½
Amritsar-Patti	118
Tapti-Valley	417½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	4,259	bales.
Wheat	20,708	cwts.
Linseed	1,218	„
Rapeseed	2,252	„
Gingellyseed	1,007	„
Poppyseed	2,581	„
Groundnuts	247	„
Castorseed	4,048	„
Rice	578	„
Myrabollams	1,199	„
Cottonseed	3,965	„
Mowrasseed	1,137	„
Gram	619	„
Joewar	nil.	
Maize	94	„

THE local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ld., received a telegram from the Head Office in Yokohama yesterday that the net profit for the last half year ending 30th June comes to Rupees Thirty lacs (Rs. 30,00,000.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 4th July, 1908, as compared with the statement of 27th June, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 27. Rs.	July 4. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	47,11,564	43,10,799
Public Deposits at Branches ...	55,80,171	94,95,521
Other Deposits ...	7,74,95,426	8,17,32,486
Post Bills ...	36,634	40,634
Sundries ...	32,02,648	21,96,347
Rs....	1,107,26,443	11,35,64,988
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,15,21,700	1,24,39,871
Other authorised Securities.	14,77,798	12,85,981
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,62,85,689	2,56,50,962
Loans do. do.	2,58,78,598	2,48,10,213
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,51,06,681	1,45,60,967
Dead Stock ...	3,35,134	3,10,134
Stamps ...	4,736	4,615
Bullion ...	2,76,045	2,70,603
Balances with other Banks.	6,07,730	5,52,558
Sundries ...	7,68,764	5,60,392
Cash ...	2,84,63,568	3,31,18,752
	11,07,26,443	11,35,64,988

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4TH JULY 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 4th July 1908. By Council Bills ...	£3,14,074
By Gold ...	nil.
Balance to be remitted from 5th July 1908 to 31st March 1909 ...	£18,185,926

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	0	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	5	4	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	4	3	8
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	7
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	5
Total.....	10	8	89
Total plague deaths to date..	143,754		
This date last year ...	4	6	77

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

July 3rd, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A ...	70	26	3
B ...	263	119	3
C ...	91	71	3
D ...	63	24	2
E ...	150	97	1
F & G ...	41	0	0
Total to date...	678	337	12
Total rats killed...			1015

ON Monday last, as the P. and O. steamer "Moultan" was approaching Fremantle on the homeward run, a Sinhalese steward according to a Fremantle telegram, stabbed Mr. Radford, the ship's printer, in the abdomen. The case will be adjudicated in Colombo.

A CANADIAN oil expert, who has recently returned from a tour through the oil bearing properties in the Ladybrand District of the Orange River Colony, has reported most favourably upon their prospects. The existence of oil bearing strata has been known for many years, but hitherto little has been done to ascertain their value. Durban being the nearest part is it probable that, if oil is found in large quantities and an expert trade developed, shipment will be made from there.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,475
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,130
Bommercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1½ „	64½ / 16
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 „	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue / new issue xd. 75
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee...	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	200
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United...	250	250	20	xd 475
Century ...	500	500	50	390
Central India ...	500	500	85	1,710
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill...	700	700	50	1,072½
Coronation Millis...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	275
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent ...	100	100	5	xd 100
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,005
David ...	250	258	20	356¼
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress ...	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	11
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	525
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	490
Hydershad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg...	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	dividend	435
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	725
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,345
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,200
Mancokji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,120
Morarji Gooculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	665
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	820
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	825
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	830
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	550
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta ...	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi...	500	500	45	xd 1,220
Textile...	500	500	38	1,190
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India...	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	92½
Broul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	28	280
Broach City...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
Francis...	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton...	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile ...	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg...	250	250	25	287½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Monfussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar ...	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind ...	400	400	35	720
Surat City ...	200	200	24	220
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co...	100	100	.....	xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	151
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	330 / 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 370
Delhi Flour... ...	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	dividend 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	126
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	ll.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	50
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p. c. 25 / Nil.	37 / 30
Syndicate ...				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 / £ 15 / D. 20 / P. 150	39 / 39	... / ...	dis. 11 / dis. 5 1/2
Thackers and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 256
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	580

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 567½
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company...	500	500	4 „	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd 102

THE TWO SERVICES.

Confirmation is now forthcoming of the announcement made some months ago that as new vessels are ready for service they will be passed into the Nore Division of the Home Fleet for their first commissions. Quite recently it has been officially stated that the cruiser-battleship "Indomitable," on returning from Canada with the Prince of Wales, will join the full-manned battleship division at the Nore, taking the place of the "London." Before this change takes place in August, it is probable that Rear-Admiral the Hon. Stanley Colville's command will have been strengthened by the two sister ships of the "Indomitable," viz., the "Invincible" and "Inflexible," which are to replace the "Victorious" and "Magnificent" respectively, while the "Bulwark" is soon to make way for the new battleship "Lord Nelson," whose completion has been delayed by the labour trouble on the Tyne, and the "Agamemnon" is at Devonport preparing to relieve the "Majestic" at the Nore. When these changes are effected the composition and "striking" strength of the North Sea Division of the Home Fleet will be as follows :—

	Armament.	Tonnage.
"Dreadnought".....	10 12in.....	17,900
"Lord Nelson"	4 12in / 10 9.2in	16,500
"Agamemnon"	4 12in / 10 9.2in	16,500
"Inflexible"	8 12in.	17,250
"Invincible"	8 12in.	17,250
"Indomitable"	8 12in.	17,250

It is important to add that the Cruiser Squadron affiliated to the battle fleet at the Nore has now attained the full strength assigned to it and has no equal as a fighting squadron. Collectively the six armoured ships in the Fifth Cruiser Squadron—the "Minotaur," "Shannon," "Natal," "Cochrane," "Warrior," and "Achilles"—carry thirty-two 9·2-inch and thirty-six 7·5-inch guns, and if to these be added the armament of the battleships, the result is that the Home Fleet at the Nore, exclusive of torpedo craft, mounts the following types of guns :—Forty-two 12-inch, fifty-two 9·2-inch, and thirty-six 7·5 inch.

BATTLESHIP BUILDING.

The policy of keeping warships as long as possible on the building slips at the Royal Dock yards is responsible for the extension of the prelaunching period of the "Dreadnought" type vessels in course of construction at Portsmouth and Devonport. The "St. Vincent," which was laid down at the former yard on December 30, 1907, is not to be launched until September 10, and a corresponding length of time will be observed in the case of the "Collingwood," which was "officially commenced" at Devonport on February 3, and will not be put afloat until the end of October at the earliest. The open building slips are so much better adapted for the handling of heavy articles, and generally for facilitating constructive work, than the covered-in sheds which were demolished about ten years ago that there is a disposition to advance ships to the utmost extent while they are on the blocks. Another important consideration is the fact, based upon experience, that rapid construction conduces to economy, and this object is best attained by keeping new ships as long as possible on terra firma. Both the "St. Vincent" and "Collingwood" have made such good progress that if it were considered necessary they could be launched in seven months or so from the dates on which they were laid down, but under the existing conditions there is no reason to send them afloat so early. Moreover, their completion for the pennant in the stipulated period of two years is likely to be accelerated in a marked degree by building into them as much material as possible before they leave the slipways.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

That a Power like Russia needs and will presently re-create a powerfull Navy goes without saying; but there appear to be many difficulties to be overcome before this task is seriously attempted. One of the principal drawbacks, according to recent reports from St. Petersburg, is the mistrust shown by the members of the Duma towards the Government and the high naval officials. The representatives of the people are convinced that battleships must be built for the protection of the seaboard of the Russian Empire, but they express a lack of confidence in those who will have command of the fleets which these ships will go to form. The ex-Viceroy Alexeieff and those "ghosts of the past," who were responsible for the national disgrace and whom, the members of the Duma point out, still remain unpunished, stand between the Russian people and an adequate new Russian Navy; and all friends of Russia would like to see these stumbling-blocks sacrifice their futures for the good of the Fatherland, and seek that retirement which would help to restore Russia to a naval position befitting her place among the nations. After the vote of the Duma, which refused the Government the naval credits asked for, and which was in essence a vote of censure on the officials responsible for the Navy, it should be plain that such resignations as are desirable must sooner or later take place. And thus it would appear that the period at which Russia will get a new Navy depends almost entirely on the obstinacy or patriotism of these "ghosts of the past," whole patriotism it may be hoped may make some amends for their lack of success in war.

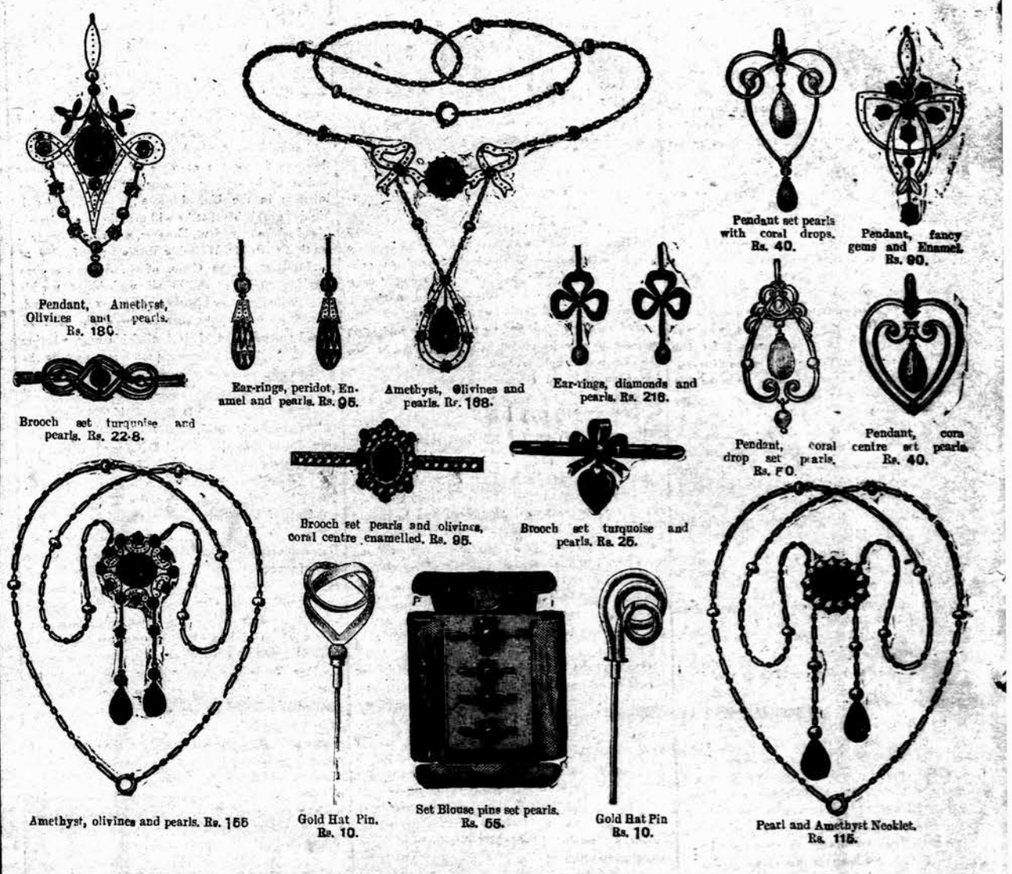
THE CAVALRY SWORD.

There is evidently no absolute unanimity of opinion in the cavalry as to the desirable pattern of the sword. All officers ask for a new sword, but whether it should be purely a thrusting weapon or, while mainly intended as such, should retain the advantage of the cut, is not settled amongst them. If an effective compromise weapon is practicable it would probably be welcomed. There are rumours that the delay in putting the weapon in hand is not due to such considerations, but to the action of the Treasury, and to the great demands that are being made for money for all the services of the army, Be this as it may there is an enforced pause, and time is given for consideration. Perhaps General Scobell will bring back with him from the Doberitz cavalry manœuvres the views of German soldiers on this point. Delays are dangerous. Meanwhile a cavalry correspondent tells us that there are many officers opposed to the introduction of what he humorously calls a "glorified skewer." There is much to be said on both sides of the question, but it is a question which cannot be allowed to remain open indefinitely.

LANCE VS. SWORD.

With relation to the value of the lance and the sword, concerning which a good deal has been said recently, we notice that an anonymous writer in the "Revue de Cavalerie," to whose article upon the duties of the cavalry in exploration great prominence is given, has some remarks upon the armament of the mounted force. He says that the lance and the sword are admirable weapons, but describes them as the weapons of a victorious cavalry. They are not those which determine the victory; their effect is upon an enemy surprised, or already morally vanquished. The writer picturesquely remarks that the "arme blanche" is the "weapon of the evening," when the situation has become clear and definite, and when it is necessary to trike decisively to put the enemy to the rout. But until such moments the sword only must be used, for very good reasons. The French officer says, and many will agree with him, that it is the horse which carries surprise and fear on every hand into the enemy's ranks, and prepares and brings about the determining action of masses of infantry and artilley, the cavalry, then completing the action outside the range of the bayonets.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 188.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 70.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches i the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs 10
Solid Silver Case .. Rs 15

Guaranteed for three Years.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

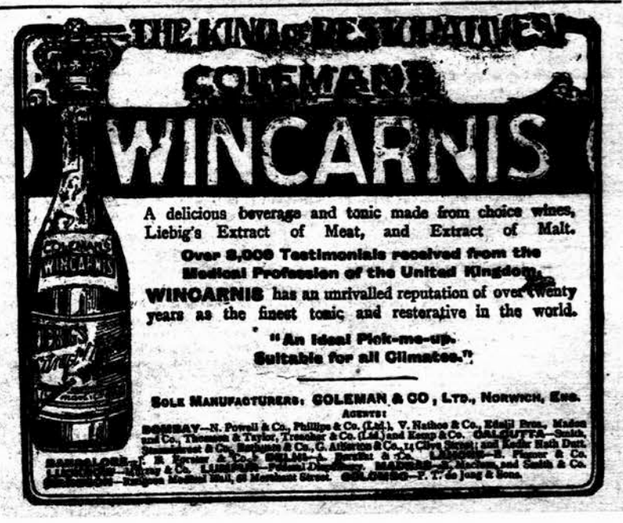
THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.


THE KING OF RESTORATIVES
COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.
AGENTS:

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACKINNELL & CO., MADRAS.
D. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.
A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &c

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 1s. 4 23/32*d.* The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

'The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly or despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.
Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Halt-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.
Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Halt-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly..	7½	6	10-10	8-8
Monthly ..	2½	2	3-12	3

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST
Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. R. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OFFICE FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables.

W. H. THORNS & CO.,

18–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

MARTINS' TUBE-CORE GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.

A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

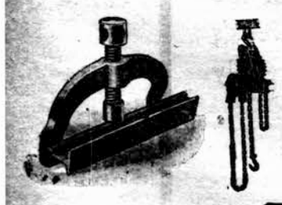
THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.



LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; it thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent is a matter of fact, chiefly of an authoritative character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COCHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tuberculosis and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater remedial efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested that they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'Fœtor-carbon' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. G. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BLUE Patent Capsule impressed on the cork with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

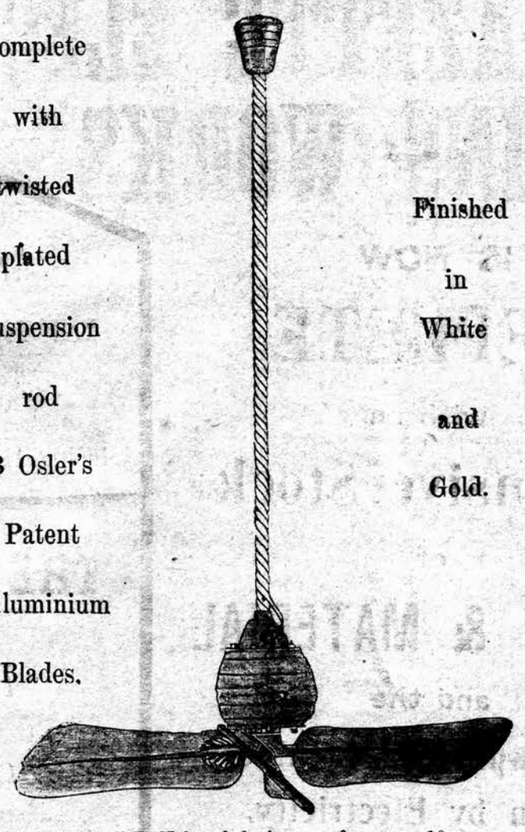
LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

THE "OSLER" FAN.

Complete with twisted plated Suspension rod 3 Osler's Patent Aluminium Blades.



Finished in White and Gold.

THE "Osler" FAN has led the way for over 10 years, and is still the general favourite, having established a reputation for Durability, Efficiency, Silent Running, Low Current Consumption, as well as for handsome appearance.

Before buying **Cheaper 1st Cost Fans** from elsewhere give us a call and see the "Osler" FAN.

The "Osler" FAN will prove itself the cheapest in the end.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT AND FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used. M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to All.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Pulmonic Disease, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of the Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, Great Britain," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners.

Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. LTD. TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

A Durable, Washable, Sanitary Distemper

FOR THE INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION OF

HOSPITALS, CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, THEATRES, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRIVATE HOUSES, &c., &c.

Suitable for NEW or DAMP WALLS. ABSOLUTELY FREE from SMELL.

ASPINALL'S WAPICTI

Wapicti is a Powerful Antiseptic Paint, and does not furnish a culture ground for germs.

WAPICTI covers twice the surface that is coated by an equal weight of Oil Paint. Contains no poisonous white lead. Dries much quicker yet equally as durable as oil paint at less cost. Suitable for all climates. Two coats of WAPICTI produce a superior effect to three coats of oil and one coat of flatted paint.

Manufactured by
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, LTD., New Cross, LONDON.
Full Particulars and Samples from
TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dinmess of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, nonchalance that can settle to nothing; irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting diseases, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Brac ing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting waste discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

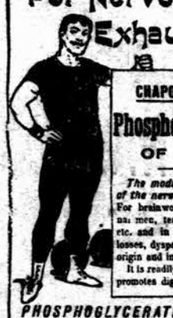
Never before was there anything like it, nor can the marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, acne, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, ulcerations, roughness and unhealthy patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, sore throat or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, distressing coughs, for which the greatest power of specific action.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. Please see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own make) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines is enclosed, for the sake of security, with the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure now dispensed for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with a series of practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE ROYAL JOHANNIC VETARZO RESEARCHES Co., 3, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for their Medicines. Price 10 ounce Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

For Nervous Exhaustion



CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brain workers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
6, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!

Kaviraj N. N. Sen's KESHRANJAN.

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.

Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.

Price:—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granular eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.

Price per phial Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.

In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskrit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

	Rs.	a.
Price 3 Volumes complete	8	0
Packing and Postage	1	4
One Volume	4	0
Packing and Postage	0	12

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S., (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India, by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6.

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

Published by A. N. TREATOR for the Proprietors of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by H. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.